

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—SEE PAGE 614.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, the wife of Harry Munk, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at Curragh Camp, the wife of Captain the Hon. H. Crichton, 21st Hussars, Brigade Major, of a son.

On the 23rd inst., at 37, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Countess of Leitrim, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at St. Luke's, Stoke Hammond, Bucks, by the Rector, the Rev. Edmund Pain, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Montague Nepeau, M.A., Rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks, the Rev. Wm. Burd, M.A. (cousin of the bride), Rector of Preston Gubbals, Shropshire, and the Rev. Robert Smith, M.A., Vicar of Timwistle, Cheshire, Thomas Tayler Fountaine, Esq., of 17, Rue Drouot, Paris, to Mary Ann Agnes, eldest daughter of Bernard Thomas Fountaine, Esq., of Stoke House, Stoke Hammond, Bucks.

On the 24th inst., at St. Margaret's, Carsington, by the Rev. W. Chandos Pole, Rector of Radbourne, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Brett, Rector of the parish, Edmund Waldo Meade Waldo, Esq., of Stone-wall, Kent, to Cicely Eleanor, eldest daughter of H. Chandos Pole Gell, Esq., of Hopton Hall, Derbyshire.

On the 19th inst., at the Cathedral of Reims, by the Chanoine Cerf, the Comte Guy de Polignac, to Jeanne Alexandrine Louise Pommery.

On the 25th inst., at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely, assisted by the Rev. John Power, D.D., Master of Pembroke College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, Cambridge, and by the Rev. Clement Willoughby Bean, Curate of the parish, the Rev. Thomas Herbert Orpen, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, second son of John Herbert Orpen, LL.D., of St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, to Amy Octavia Gwyther, youngest surviving daughter of the late Rev. James Henry Alexander Gwyther Phillips, of Pictou Castle, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, and of Princes-gardens, South Kensington.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Lisbon, Frances Catherine, the wife of Henry W. Roberts, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late E. Medlicott, Esq., aged 51. Deeply regretted.

On the 21st inst., at 9, Morden-terrace, Lewisham-road, Greenwich, Algernon Rudrum Gaslon, aged 22 years, dearly beloved and greatly lamented by all who knew him. Friends please accept this intimation.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 5.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29.

Third Sunday after Trinity.
St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.
Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. ii. 1-27, or Ezek. iii. 4-15; John xxi. 15-23. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. iii. 8-13, or 1-19, or Zech. iii.; Acts iv. 9-24.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. C. B. Scott; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. J. C. Bell.
Westminster Abbey, 10, Rev. E. Warre; 3, Rev. H. White; 7, Archbishop of York.

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

London International Agricultural Exhibition, Kilburn (seven days), opens, 9 a.m.
Bradfield College, dinner, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

Oxford Act.
Princess Alice married to Prince Louis of Hesse, 1862.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, bazaar at Cannon-street Hotel, to be opened by the Duchess of Edinburgh (two days).
Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.
Old Pauline Biennial Dinner, Freemasons' Tavern.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

The Commander-in-Chief's Levée, Whitehall, 1 p.m.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Society for Development of the Science of Education, Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (M. H. A. De Joannis on Modern Languages).
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Botanical Society, evening fête, 8 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Full moon, 9.38 p.m.
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 4.

Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
The Lord Mayor's dinner to the Duke of Edinburgh and the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

SATURDAY, JULY 5.

Rose Show, Alexandra Palace.
Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, distribution of prizes by Right Hon. R. Lowe.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Direction.	Force.			
June 15	29.800	59.2	57.3	94	9	65.6	SSW. SW.	213	0.130		
16	29.464	58.2	55.9	92	7	67.4	E. SSW.	302	0.210		
17	29.602	57.3	52.0	83	8	67.6	S.	219	0.000		
18	29.603	57.9	48.7	73	7	68.0	WNW. NW. WSW.	173	0.000		
19	29.851	57.3	51.7	83	9	67.2	WSW. SW. S.	238	0.130		
20	29.804	59.6	50.3	73	8	68.9	S. SW. SSW.	243	0.245		
21	29.681	56.3	54.1	98	10	61.0	S. SSW.	423	0.055		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.835	29.482	29.514	29.757	29.892	29.764	29.741
Temperature of Air	60.0	58.2	59.0	59.0	61.0	62.2	57.4
Temperature of Evaporation	59.3	58.0	58.2	58.0	59.7	59.6	59.2
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	ENE.	SW.	WNW.	W.	S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 45	9 18	9 53	10 28	11 3	11 49	12 1

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT, all the year round.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programmes.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—LAST CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2, Eight o'clock, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Beethoven's pastoral symphony, and G. A. Macfarren's symphony in E minor, concert pianoforte, M. Saint-Saens, who will also play an organ fugue, Middle. Hohenschild, Mr. W. H. Cummings, &c. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., 24, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

to be held in LONDON (KILBURN),

SEVEN DAYS ONLY, JUNE 30 to JULY 7, 1879.

Railway Stations:—

Salisbury-road, Queen's Park, and West Kilburn (L. and N. W. R.), and Kensal-green Station (N. L. R.), adjoining; Westbourne Park (G. W. R.) and West-End (M. R.), one mile distant.

GREAT SHOW OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs. Asses, Mules, and Goats. Bees. Implements. Hops, Wool. Poultry, Cheese, Hams, Bacon. Fresh and Preserved Meats. Older, Perry. Farm Implements. Agricultural Machinery. Cheese and Butter Making Daily. Indian and European Farm Produce. Composition of Foods. Comparative Museum of Ancient and Modern Farm Implements.

PARADE OF HORSES AND CATTLE DAILY.

Admission:							
Monday, June 30	..	..	5s. 6d.	Friday, July 4	..	..	1s. 0d.
Tuesday, July 1	..	..	5s. 6d.	Saturday, " 5	..	..	1s. 0d.
Wednesday, " 2	..	..	2s. 6d.	And			
Thursday, " 3	..	..	2s. 6d.	Monday, " 7	..	..	1s. 0d.

Non-Transferable Season Tickets, available for Admission and Re-admission on each Day of the Exhibition, price 10s. 6d., may be obtained at all the principal Libraries, and at the Offices of the Royal Agricultural Society, 12, Hanover-square, London, W.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of MODERN PAINTINGS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec. Gallery, 33, Pall-mall.

ECCE HOMO and the ASCENSION.—DORÉ'S Two New Works, with all his other Great Pictures, at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Ten to six daily. Admission, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 38 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the Twenty-fourth Season with an entirely New Exhibition of Oil and Water-Colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Superintendent of the Gallery.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.

AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY on MONDAY, SEPT. 1. The days for receiving Pictures are from Aug. 1 to 13, both inclusive. Cards of Particulars and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Dyll, Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all works intended for exhibition should be addressed. London Agent, Mr. Jas. Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

THE CAUCASUS, CRIMEA, RUSSIA, ITALY, &c.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Signor PREMAZZI, Professor of Fine Arts at the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, NOW ON VIEW at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten to six. Admission, 1s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.

MONDAY, JUNE 30, and TUESDAY, JULY 1, CHARLES I., at 8.30.—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, HAMLET, at 7.30.—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
THURSDAY, JULY 3, LADY OF LYONS, at 8.30.—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
FRIDAY, JULY 4, and SATURDAY, JULY 5, THE LYONS MAIL, at 8.15.—Mr. Irving.
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, CHARLES I., at 2.30.—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
Box-office open from Ten to Five, where full casts of the plays can be obtained and seats booked for all parts of the house, except Pit and Gallery.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL! ARIEL!—A New Grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful FLYING DANCE and Magic Flights of Forty Feet

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL! ARIEL!—The "Morning Post" says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in remarkable combination." "This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing."

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Madles, Ada Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, Sixpence to 2s. 2s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. "C100 REWARD," New First Part. After which, OUR CALICO BALL, a Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with BACK FROM INDIA, a New Second Part. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight. Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MUSICAL UNION.—HANS VON BÜLOW (Last Time this Season) will kindly play at the GRAND MATINEE on TUESDAY, JULY 1, Beethoven's Sonata in E minor, Op. 90; Chopin's Serenade, and Rubinstein's Valse Brillante. To begin at Three o'clock, with Hummel's Septet. Pianoforte, Madame Montigny Remary. Solos by Papini and Lasserre. And to end with Beethoven's Septet. Tickets, Half a Guinea each to all parts of the Hall (unreserved), to be had of Lucas and Co., Olivier, and Austin. Visitors can pay at the Hall. Doors open at Half-past Two.

Director, Professor ELLA, Victoria-square.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The War in South Africa seems doomed to be fertile of disaster, of which, perhaps, the last that has been brought to our knowledge is not the least. The tragical death of the Prince Imperial in an insignificant foray has excited deep regret throughout Europe, of which no inconsiderable share is due to the commiseration felt for the Empress Eugénie in the loss of her only Son. The circumstances under which Prince Louis Napoleon met his fate are not yet wholly known in detail to the English public. It is, however, satisfactory to be assured, on the highest authority, that the ill-starred expedition to Zululand undertaken by the Imperial youth did not involve, to any extent, the responsibility of either the War Office or the Horse Guards. The Duke of Cambridge's statement in the House of Lords on Monday afternoon put this matter beyond all doubt. The Prince went out not in the service of the English Army, to which project her Majesty's advisers felt themselves unable to yield their assent, but simply "on his own account," and in his individual capacity, to witness the campaign which his comrades at Woolwich had been ordered to attend. Letters of introduction from his Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief had been written in his behalf to Sir Bartle Frere and to Lord Chelmsford, requesting them to give him such assistance as they could in the fulfilment of his purpose. He was, in fact, a visitor to the British Army in South Africa, commended to the good offices of the High Commissioner and the Commander, but left very much to his own discretion. How he came to accompany the small reconnoitring party which encoun-

tered the attack in which he was killed, to whom the mismanagement is to be attributed owing to which he lost his life, and what explanation can be given of his having been left behind by his comrades as soon as danger declared itself, we have yet to learn, and the information will be awaited with general anxiety. Happily, the body of the Prince has been recovered, and will be forwarded with due respect by the earliest means of conveyance to this country.

The death of the Prince, sincerely as it is lamented, is not, perhaps, more impressive than the bereavement sustained by the Empress, his mother. For her, sympathy is universal. Her Majesty the Queen, who returned from Balmoral only on Saturday morning last, paid a visit of condolence on Monday afternoon to her Imperial sister. We know from other sources how much her Majesty was charmed with, and attached to, the Empress Eugénie before the terrible catastrophe at Sedan that precipitated her husband from his throne. We have, one and all, observed the dignified, unobtrusive, and gentle demeanour of that lady ever since her arrival in this country, both before and after the death of Napoleon III. We have been made to appreciate her passionate fondness for her only son, and her wise uprearing of him, in the interval of her exile. What hopes she entertained of him it would be impertinence to inquire. He was born Heir to the French Empire. He might, of course, have become its Head, though events of late have not favoured the cause of Imperialism in France. But his education was so conducted as to qualify him for the post if he should ever attain to it, and it is quite probable that his Imperial Mother had faith in his eventual exaltation to it. All such prospects, however, as may have heretofore partially brightened her widowed life have been ruthlessly effaced. The future can only be to her one of resignation. Many a woman left in humble life whose hearth has been left desolate has felt, and still feels, the same bitterness of woe, the same consciousness of solitude, the same transference of her cares and her affections from this world to the next. We all sympathise with the mournful situation, whenever and wherever our attention is called to it. The difference in the case of the Empress is that she has filled so wide a space in the sight of Society that her outlook has been upon so much more extensive a scale. She has, however, certain compensations, if compensations they can be considered, in her adverse fortune. The Monarchs and the great ones of Europe have been prompt to condole with her. Her political friends naturally share her grief, and would, if possible, by sharing, lessen it. She is not left altogether alone, although, doubtless, she has been riven from the object which gave special significance and value to the esteem of those who now offer her their sympathy. The tears which are shed for her and with her cannot but, in some measure, exert a healing influence, and soothe her sorrows during the remainder of her days.

Of the lessons which are taught to us by this sad event we refrain from repeating what will occur to every reflective mind. The instability of human greatness is one of them, which has been so often witnessed in this generation that it scarcely needs to be emphasised. We are reminded of it almost yearly. Ambition, successful for a while, suddenly cut short by death, or by deposition, is now a familiar story in the world's annals. The wonder is that it seems to be read with so little profit, and that the objects upon which the heart sets itself with intensest desire and most earnest effort are still so frequently of so little real worth. In this respect, nevertheless, we think there is progressive improvement. Men are more disposed than they were to choose for themselves ends which are not at the mercy of the merest and, possibly, the most inglorious casualty. They are more apt, perhaps, to recognise the fact that happiness and honour in the present life are more surely associated with good done to others than with benefits sought chiefly for their own glorification.

Politically, the death of the Prince Imperial may make itself felt chiefly in France. To the Bonapartist party it is almost equivalent to "the crack of doom." That party, it is true, has been dwindling for some time past. Its chief men have lost the respect of society. Its virtues, such as they were, have fallen into desuetude. It is now represented by persons whose character inspires no confidence. Prince Jerome is little liked in France. Even if he were trusted, he is deeply pledged against Imperialism both in Church and State. The Republic has consequently been strengthened by an event which most Republicans, as well as others, will personally deplore. Its dangers henceforward will arise chiefly from itself. It has no external foe of which it need stand in fear. But the position abounds with temptations. Lack of caution is too commonly the fruit of unusual prosperity. "Festina lente," as it has been for some years past, so now as much as ever it needs to be, the motto of the French Republic. But it is not in a political so much as in a personal sense that the untimely end of the Prince Imperial will be viewed by the world at large. So much promise nipped in the bud! Such manliness, modesty, gentleness, and highly-trained intelligence snatched from this life by the hands of a few barbarians! Such a cruel contrast of what is with what might have been! This will be the direction in which men's thoughts will chiefly run, and as they run will read the moral which it teaches.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle shortly before nine a.m. on Saturday last. On the route from Balmoral her Majesty travelled from the Bridge of Dun by the North British Railway to Dundee, where she was received by the Provost and bailies of the burgh. The Provost, Mr. William Brownlee, having been presented to the Queen, handed her Majesty an address of congratulation, which was graciously accepted. The following gentlemen were presented to the Queen:—Mr. Maitland Heriot, Sheriff of Forfarshire; Mr. John Stirling, of Kippendavie, chairman of the North British Railway Company; Mr. James Cox, of Carn-dean, chairman of the Tay Bridge undertaking; and Mr. Thomas Bouch, C.E., engineer of the Tay Bridge. The latter has since been knighted by her Majesty. The Queen proceeded over the Tay Bridge to Ladybank Junction, and, passing by Loch Leven and Alloa, rejoined the Caledonian line at Stirling, whence she travelled by the usual route to Windsor. Her Majesty received Earl Sydney at the castle to learn the latest news of the Empress Eugénie, the lamented death of whose son, Prince Louis Napoleon, for whom the Queen had a sincere regard, having been a great shock to her. Princess Christian visited her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James St. John Blunt, Master of St. Katharine's Hospital, officiated. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty.

Prince Leopold arrived at the castle on Monday. Subsequently the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, went to Camden House, Chiselmhurst, and paid a visit of condolence to the Empress Eugénie. Her Majesty was received at the door by the Duchess de Monchy, Prince Joachim Murat, and the Duke de Bassano. The Empress Eugénie received the Queen in her boudoir alone. Her Majesty remained half an hour, after which Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold saw the Empress for a few minutes. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the South-Western and South-Eastern Railways to and from Chiselmhurst, and returned to the castle at half-past eight in the evening.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée on Wednesday at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty's state concert, fixed for that evening, was postponed in consequence of the death of Prince Louis Napoleon. The Court went into mourning on Monday for ten days for the Prince.

The Queen has appointed Lord Dunglass to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Berwick, in the room of the late Duke of Roxburghe. Her Majesty has also appointed Colonel Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., and Commissary-General Edward Strickland to be Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath; also Colonel Charles Knight Pearson and Mr. Thomas Backhouse Sandwith, her Majesty's Consul for the Island of Crete, to be Companions of the said order.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Hon. Mary Pitt, and Viscount Bridport have left the castle. Lady Cecilia Hay, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Frances Drummond, and the Hon. Amy Lambart have arrived at the castle.

Lord Bagot, Vice-Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr, Major-General L. Gardiner, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng are the Lord, Groom, and Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, on his route from Great Yarmouth, stopped at Peterborough, where he visited the Agricultural and Hounds Show, and was entertained at luncheon by the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly. His Royal Highness, with the Duke of Edinburgh, left London for Plymouth yesterday week for the purpose of laying the first stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse. The Princes dined with a small party at the house of the Port Admiral (Admiral Farquhar), at the Admiralty House, Mount Wise, Devonport. Princes Albert Victor and George came to Plymouth on Saturday morning. The weather being tempestuous, the laying of the stone was necessarily postponed, but the Prince, with the Royal family, went on board the Galatea to Oreston, a point on the opposite shore of the old Plymouth Harbour, where are the Trinity House works, which have been opened for the express purpose of building the lighthouse. The Galatea was moored inside a new breakwater which is being erected by the Harbour Commissioners, and the Princes went ashore and examined the works. They afterwards re-embarked on board the Galatea and lunched; after which their Royal Highnesses returned to Mount Wise, and thence drove to the Plymouth Great Western Railway station, and took special train to Dartmouth, arriving at six o'clock. The Princes embarked in the captain's galley and proceeded to the Britannia to pay a private visit to Captain Fairfax. They were received by the commander, Lord Ramsay. Their Royal Highnesses inspected the gymnasium where the fourth-term cadets, including Princes Albert Victor and George, went through a series of gymnastic exercises. After a short general inspection of the grounds, the Prince and the Duke returned to dine on board, and on Sunday they attended Divine service, performed on board by the Rev. J. C. P. Aldous, Chief Naval Instructor and Chaplain. Their Royal Highnesses lunched at Lord Ramsay's, after which they went for a drive to Lupton House, the seat of Lord Churston. The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, accompanied by the Duchess of Teck and her children and Princess Frederica of Hanover, was present on Sunday at the "Flower Service" at Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, and afterwards visited the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, where the Royal children personally distributed the flowers among the little patients. The visit being strictly private, the ordinary attendants only were present, and the Royal visitors passed from one patient to another in the various rooms in an unreserved manner. The Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, returned to Marlborough House on Monday. The Princess visited Mr. H. Carrodi's exhibition of pictures of Cyprus at the French Gallery in Pall-mall. Their Royal Highnesses were present in the evening at the first public concert of the National Training School for Music at St. James's Hall. The Prince of Wales visited the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden at the St. James's Hotel on Tuesday, and subsequently accompanied the Princess, with the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Teck, and assisted at the inauguration of the new school and other buildings in connection with the Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey-rose, which is carried on as the junior branch of the Orphan Working School at Haverstock-hill. One hundred and sixty-five purses, each containing not less than five guineas, were presented by ladies and children to the Princess. The Duke of Cambridge had much pleasure in announcing that Sir James Tyler had, in honour of the visit of their Royal Highnesses, presented a sum of £787 10s. for the purpose of obtaining a perpetual presentation to the orphanage, which, after the demise of the members of the family of the donor, would revert to the Merchant Taylors' Company, of which the Prince and himself were members. Prior to their visit to the Alexandra Orphanage the Prince and Princess drove through the grounds of the Islington Workhouse at Hornsey. This institution has nearly 1200 inmates, a large proportion of whom were congregated on the slopes in front of the building, as well as 350 children from the neighbouring pauper schools. The Princess

replied to a congratulatory address presented by the Master of the house. A little girl (an inmate) presented a bouquet to the Princess, who smilingly thanked the child. The bouquet-holder (of silver) was engraved in the Danish language:—"From 1369 inmates and children of the Islington Workhouse." The Prince held a Levée on Wednesday at St. James's Palace.

The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, on Tuesday inspected the Warspite training-ship off Charlton. At a subsequent luncheon his Royal Highness spoke highly of the value of the opportunity afforded by the training-ship to poor boys of escaping from the temptations of street life in London. A sum of £600 was collected.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Soldiers Daughters' Home at Hampstead yesterday week, the Duke presiding over the annual general meeting. The children sang and presented an address of welcome, as well as several specimens of their needlework, to the Duchess. Her Royal Highness has become a patron of the home.

Prince Leopold has become President of the London Musical Society. His Royal Highness, with the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, was present at the Marchioness of Salisbury's reception at the Foreign Office and Mrs. Edward Guinness's ball in Grosvenor-place. Prince Leopold has also dined with the Premier. On Wednesday he was installed Master of the Lodge of Antiquity at Freemasons' Hall.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was present at Sir Richard and Lady Wallace's afternoon party on Saturday at Hertford House, and dined with the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland at Cleveland House, St. James's-square.

The Duchess of Teck on Saturday distributed the prizes awarded at the Industrial School for Crippled Boys, Kensington, to the boys connected with the house boys' brigade. The Duke and Duchess dined with Lord and Lady Poltimore on Monday at their residence in Eaton-square.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway has visited the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, the Rose and Crown Coffee Palace at Knightsbridge, the St. Marylebone Workhouse, and other charitable and philanthropic institutions. His Royal Highness has dined with the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, the Secretary of State for India and Viscountess Cranbrook, and other members of society. The Prince was also present at a ball given at the Freemasons' Tavern in his honour by the Scandinavian Club, consisting of Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish residents in London.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden arrived at the St. James's Hotel on Monday from the Continent. His Royal Highness dined with the German Ambassador on Tuesday.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Commemoration Day at King's College was celebrated on Saturday last.

The Summer Fête of the Earlswood Asylum will take place on Tuesday, July 22.

The Parkes Museum of Hygiene is to be opened to-day by the Home Secretary.

The Society of Arts held a conversazione on Wednesday at the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. Woolton and Mr. Bayley were on Tuesday chosen Sheriffs for London and Middlesex.

There was a muster of twenty-seven coaches at the meet of the Coaching Club in Hyde Park on Tuesday.

Several thousands of the metropolitan volunteers underwent their annual official inspections last Saturday.

Under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, the eighth annual meeting of the Catholic Union of Great Britain was held on the 19th inst. at Willis's Rooms.

Sir Charles Reed, on Monday evening, opened the hundred and sixty-first school erected by the School Board for London, in Barrow-hill-road, Portland New Town.

The Dean of Westminster is to preside at the annual meeting of the Workmen's Club and Institute Union, to be held in Westminster College Hall this (Saturday) afternoon.

The long-distance running and walking match at the Agricultural Hall concluded last Saturday evening in favour of Weston, who covered 550 miles in six days.

The horse show which has been held at Alexandra Park was the largest ever held there, the entries numbering over 300, being divided into fifteen classes.

A meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel last Saturday for the purpose of promoting the establishment of provident dispensaries in London. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., presided.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Tuesday evening over the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Field-lane Institution, Clerkenwell, when the report showed that the income had fallen short of the expenditure by about £1000.

Lord Hertford presided last Saturday at the annual festival of St. Mary's Hospital. He made an earnest appeal for funds, as the expenditure of this institution was much in excess of the receipts. The subscriptions amounted to £670.

Captain Frederick Burnaby was on Wednesday married at St. Peter's Church, Onslow-gardens, to Miss Hawkins-Whitshed, daughter of the late Sir Vincent Hawkins-Whitshed, Bart.

The twenty-second cabman's shelter, erected by the committee of the Cabman's Shelter Fund, has been placed on the cab-stand near the Putney railway station. The committee are indebted to Mrs. Blair, a resident of Putney, for the gift.

A bazaar in aid of the funds of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, is to be held to-day (Saturday), from eleven a.m. till seven p.m., at St. Thomas's girls' school-room, Orchard-street.

Dean Stanley presided last Saturday at the annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Girls' Day School of the Grey Coat Hospital, Westminster, which was reconstituted in 1873 under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

General Wilbraham presided at the annual examination of the children of the Orphan Working School, and the distribution of prizes, on the 19th inst. in the dining-hall of the institution, Maitland-park, Haverstock-hill. A déjeuner was afterwards served in the girls' school-room.

The third annual meeting of the International Association for the total Suppression of Vivisection was held at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday—Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, M.P., in the chair. Lord Truro, Sir Henry Hoare, Sir Alexander Malet, and Miss Frances Power Cobbe were amongst the speakers.

At the Crystal Palace on Wednesday the London Sunday School Choir assembled, when 5000 youthful voices were strengthened by those of skilled adults for the bass parts; on Thursday there was a jubilee fête in aid of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage; and to-day (Saturday) the Duke

and Duchess of Connaught will honour with their presence the great show of the National Rose Society, numerous other attractions being announced.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday it was resolved that a committee which had been previously appointed to inquire into the board's expenditure should consist of the whole of the members of that body. It was further resolved that the inquiry should be a public one.

The Royal Geographical Society held its concluding meeting on Monday, the Earl of Northbrook being in the chair. Sir R. Alcock gave some account of what was being done towards the opening up of the African Continent, with especial reference to the journey of Mr. K. Johnston, who, within the last few days, had entered a new and interesting region.

The Drapers' Company have sent £105, and the Fishmongers' Company £100 to Professor Monier Williams as contributions towards the proposed Indian Institute. The Warden and Fellows of Merton College have promised £100, and, since the donations of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold have become subscribers to the fund.

Under the patronage of the Duchess of Westminster and other distinguished personages, Miss Pattison has announced an amateur concert to be given at her residence, 20, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, next Thursday evening, July 3, to aid in the reopening of twenty beds now closed for want of funds at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street. Considerable amateur talent has been secured.

The Earl of Rosslyn, Past Grand Master of the Scottish Freemasons, on Wednesday presided, at the Alexandra Palace, at the "summer festival" of the Royal Masonic School for Boys, established at Wood-green, Middlesex, for the sons of indigent members of the craft. This was the eighty-first anniversary. The subscriptions amounted to £10,500, of which £204 was sent by Scotland.

Under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury the annual meeting of the Church Defence Association was held on Wednesday at the National Society's Rooms, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.—In the evening the Archbishops and Bishops were entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House. Nearly 500 guests were present, and the principal speakers were the Archbishop of York and Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.

On Wednesday the 125th annual general meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce was held at their rooms, John-street, Adelphi—Lord Alfred Churchill presiding. In their annual report the council expressed their sincere satisfaction that the revenue of the society had been but very slightly, if at all, diminished by the existing depression of trade.

Under the chairmanship of the Earl of Northbrook, the annual dinner of the members and friends of the Cobden Club took place at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, last Saturday evening. His Lordship expressed his full and complete belief in the free-trade principles maintained by Mr. Cobden. Among the other speakers were the Marquis of Ripon, Mr. W. E. Baxter, Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., M. Lalonde, chairman of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce; M. Gennadius, the Greek Chargé-d'Affaires; Mr. Ruggles, of New York; Mr. Horace White, of Chicago; and Mr. Richter, the Swedish Consul.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the second week in June the total number of paupers was 78,997, of whom 41,222 were in workhouses and 37,775 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1877 and 1876, these figures show a decrease of 599 and 97 respectively; but, as compared with 1878, an increase of 959. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 842.

There were 2483 births and 1316 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 134, whereas the deaths were 72 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 12 from smallpox, 104 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 8 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 2999 births and 1530 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 58.4 deg., being 1.6 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 22.6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 116 hours.

Baron Henry de Worms presided at the Walworth Lecture Hall on Sunday, on the occasion of the distribution of the prizes to the male and female pupils of the Borough Jewish Schools. The prizes were given away by Mr. Joseph Sebag.—The eighth general meeting of the Jewish Convalescent Home, which was founded in memory of Judith, Lady Montefiore, was held the same day in the vestry-room of the Bayswater Synagogue. Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I., who presided, enlarged on the merits of the charity, the object of which, he said, was to afford a home, during recovery from illness, to Jewish convalescent patients whose circumstances rendered their proper recipients of such aid. The number of inmates within the past year had been 312.

Mr. Lawrence Alma Tadema has been elected a Royal Academician; and Mr. G. H. Boughton and Mr. Hubert Herkomer, have been chosen Associates.

The bust of Cardinal Manning, favourably noticed by us last week in an article on the Sculpture in the Royal Academy, was executed by M. Raggi.

A large selection of water-colour drawings and sketches by Turner has been placed in a room devoted to their permanent exhibition at the National Gallery.

The prizes and certificates of honourable mention which were awarded in May last in connection with the Institute of Art in Conduit-street were distributed yesterday week, at the galleries containing the Exhibition of Art-work, by Lady Whichcote, one of the patronesses.

A marble statue of the late Sir John Gray, M.P., which has been erected in Sackville-street, Dublin, in remembrance chiefly of his services to the citizens in Dublin in obtaining a water supply and superintending the execution of the scheme, and also for his political exertions, was unveiled on Tuesday by Archbishop M'Hale. The Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, and the members of the Corporation took part in the ceremony. The statue is the work of Mr. Farrell, and it is said to be an excellent likeness and creditable as a work of art.

The remainder of the large and important collection of pictures and other works of art formed by the late Mr. Alexander Barker, of 103, Piccadilly, and Hatfield, near Doncaster, was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday week last. In the sale which took place in 1874, soon after Mr. Barker's death, several pictures were bought in, which have now, with others not then offered, been sold, together with the decorative objects collected by him. The pictures sold for £5600, and the decorative objects for £7800.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



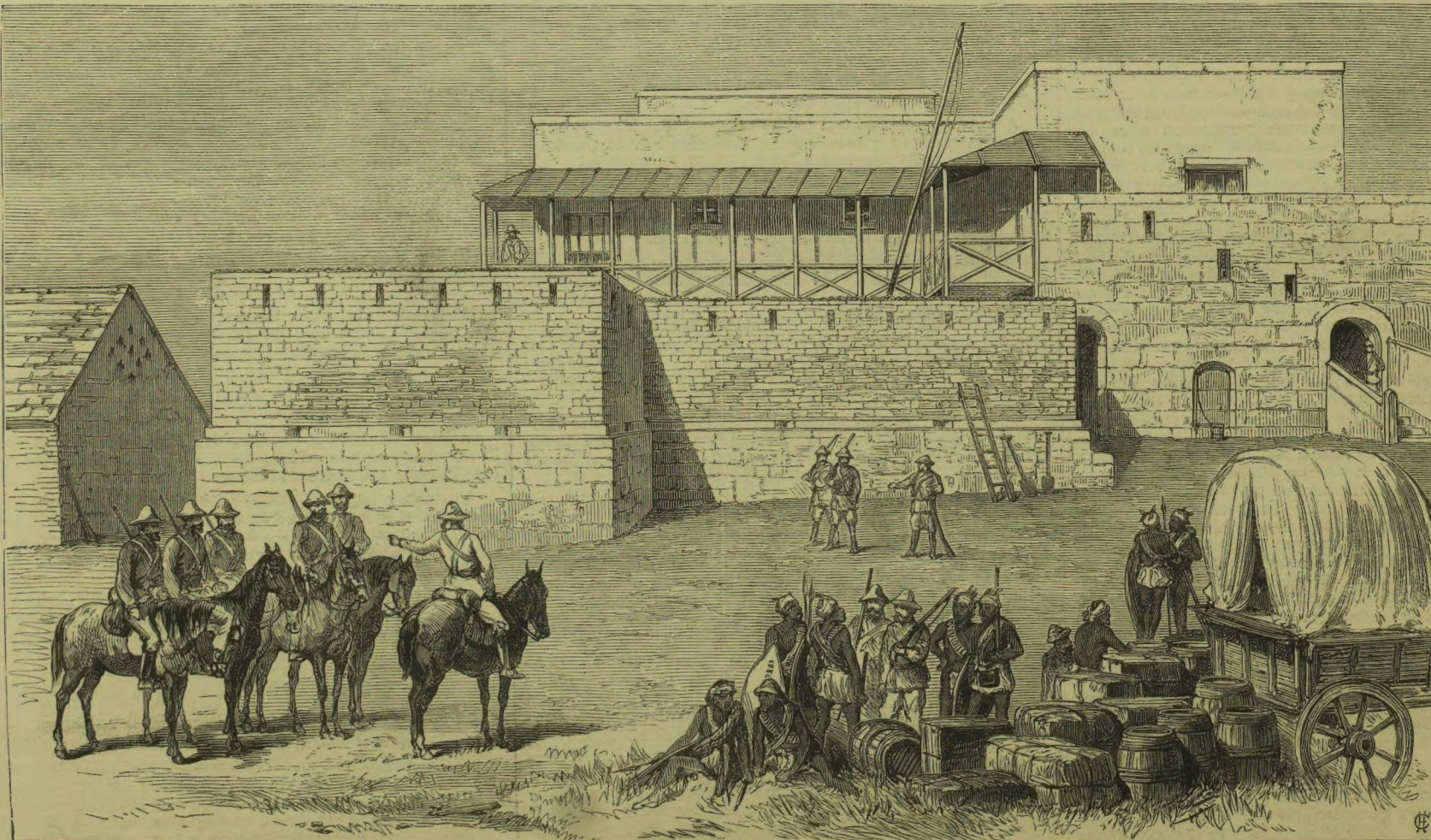
ON THE ROAD TO THE FRONT—"CURRY'S POST."
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, furnishes a sketch of "Curry's Post" on the road up the country in Natal towards the actual scene of warfare. Another correspondent supplies us with an illustration of the "laager," or fortified defensive position at Verulam, on the coast road between Durban and the Lower Tugela. The sketch of a vidette, or outlook post, in the neighbourhood of one of the laagers, will also contribute to make our readers acquainted with the aspect of military activity on the frontier. The main road from Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, proceeds northward to Newcastle, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, passing the villages of Estcourt and Ladysmith. Except the rude sheds or huts that are called hotels, at the places where the post-cart changes horses, the country presents no evidence of human occupation. At rare intervals a clump of trees in a dell of the far-stretching veldt is pointed out as marking the residence of

a farmer. But the house itself in most instances has been abandoned. The line followed by the post-cart is a considerable distance from the Zulu frontier, but the dwellers along it have not considered themselves safe. At every halting-place one finds a laager of more or less formidable character. The laager at Ladysmith is quite massive, and at Newcastle a permanent laager includes all the public institutions of the place, from the post-office to the law courts. Newcastle is in the second line of defence, covered by the first line and by the posts at Dundee, Doornberg, and Conference Hill. But Newcastle has little interest as a military position. There is a fort on a bluff overhanging the village, with a few huts around it, furnished with accommodation for one company of the 4th Foot. It is used also as a convalescent station for General Wood's column.

Fort Cherry, of which we had to speak the other day, is

sixty-three miles from Pietermaritzburg. It stands to the left of the road from Greytown to Krantzkop, about four miles and a half from the latter place, and nine miles from the Tugela River. It was built entirely by the first and third battalions of the Natal Native Contingent and a company of the Natal Native Pioneers. The news of Isandhlwana reached their camp two days after the disaster, and found the frontier at this point lying open to raids at the pleasure of the Zulus. Captain Cherry set his men to work at once, and a sufficient temporary intrenchment was thrown up before nightfall. This has now developed into a fortress, which is impregnable by Zulus. By nature the position was a strong one, the fort crowning the crest of a gradually sloping hill, perfectly open, and commanding a distant prospect on every side. The fort has 350 yards of parapet, and incloses an area of 8800 yards. From the bottom of the ditch, which runs all round and is



INTERIOR OF VERULAM LAAGER, ON THE ROAD TO THE LOWER TUGELA.
FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.



THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA: MR. MOODIE, MAGISTRATE OF LADYSMITH, COLLECTING NATIVE HUT TAX.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



THE AFGHAN WAR: HILL NEAR GUNDAMUK, WHERE THE 44TH FOOT MADE THEIR LAST STAND, JANUARY, 1842.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

thickly planted with sharpened stakes, to the crest of the parapet, is 20 ft., the wall rising sheer from the ditch, which, again, is 10 ft. wide. To take such a position with a rush seems beyond even Zulu numbers and courage.

Pietermaritzburg is a town which might be very easily defended. It retains exactly the same form of arrangement that it had when first laid out by its Dutch founders. It consists of eight parallel thoroughfares, about 180 yards asunder and a mile and a half long, these crossed at convenient intervals by transverse streets of similar character, something more than a mile in length. The laager which has been formed in the heart of the city is about 400 yards square, and includes the public buildings, the gaol, several churches, a bank, and some of the principal stores. The doors and windows on all sides of the laager have been secured by barricades, and the open spaces covered with wooden hoardings, carefully loopholed, but subject to perforation by the bullet of a Martini-Henry at any distance under fifty yards. The entire front of the position can be raked from a couple of bastions placed at two opposing angles; but the laager is not yet provided with any sort of artillery. Stores of provisions have been laid in, wells sunk, and instructions issued to the inhabitants regarding what must be done in case of an emergency. The ordinary European male population above eighteen years of age is returned in the Census at about 1800; but the city contains at the present moment a great number of strangers. The defence of the city will be confided wholly to the inhabitants, the military confining their exertions to Fort Napier, which has been rendered a practicably impregnable post. It mounts ten or a dozen guns of various date, shape, and calibre; but apparently there are more guns than gunners. However, if the Zulus are well advised they will certainly give Fort Napier a wide berth, and they will do well to be almost equally cautious in their approach to the city laager.

Our correspondent's sketch of the laager at Verulam shows a rather elaborate structure; the base of the wall is of stone masonry, white-washed; the upper part is of brick, likewise white-washed, and perforated with loopholes for the rifles of the garrison. The top of the wall is surmounted with broken bottle-glass which the naked Zulus would find it painful to climb over. The building behind this wall is the Verulam Court-house, with a zinc roof and a bamboo verandah.

The following is an extract from the letter of our Correspondent at Verulam, on the 11th ult:—

"After the exciting events of the last few weeks there is a great dearth of news. Our troops still hold their respective encampments, and are chafing at the delay consequent on the difficulties of transport, but very shortly a general advance into Zululand may be expected; for at the different depôts large accumulations of provisions have been stored. All the main roads to Durban are protected by fortified laagers, so that in case of need it may afford protection to the surrounding inhabitants. During the late scare after the disaster of Isandhlwana, Murray's hotel at Pinetown, a small village twelve miles from Durban, was speedily turned into an impregnable fortress in a very simple way. The *modus faciendi* was thus—a trench about 3 feet deep was dug, so as to encircle all the outbuildings; iron rails were then placed on each side of the trench at regular intervals, and sleepers heaped up between them to the height of 10 feet; the exposed side of this wooden wall was then plastered over with mud, in order to frustrate any attempt of the savages to burn the garrison out. Great hopes are now being entertained of saving 90 miles of carriage to the Lower Tugela by erecting a landing-place near Port Durnford. H.M.S. Forester has been surveying the coast, and has reported favourably on the project. If this scheme could be effected it would greatly facilitate the movements of the troops at the Lower Tugela, besides saving the Government a large item of expenditure, for the freightage of goods from Durban to the Lower Tugela has reached the exorbitant demand of 20s. a cwt. Many opinions are hazarded about the issue of the Zulu War, and I need scarcely say that very few of them point to the same conclusion. One thing is clear—that our troops have to contend with a more powerful destroyer than the Zulu. Invalid soldiers are being daily sent to Durban from the front; and a sergeant in the Engineers told me that now our men are beginning to feel the effects of the privations which they endured while they were cooped up at Ekhowe. Sometimes only rotten biscuits were served out; and the men, being sheltered only by waggons, were often exposed to the rain. General Crealock has now seen the necessity of putting the soldiers under canvas, and a large number are now on their way to the Lower Tugela from Durban. Most of the fighting will take place near the sea-coast, as the Zulus are reported to be swarming in the bush, and the cold of the higher country will drive them down. In my next letter I hope to be able to speak of a brilliant victory achieved by our gallant troops, and a speedy termination of this ill-starred campaign."

Some later news from the Lower Tugela is given in the following letter from our own Correspondent, dated May 24:—

"A convoy returned from Fort Chelmsford this afternoon, but there is little to narrate of comparative importance from that quarter. Here are some items of news which may be interesting. Major Barrow has made a survey of the River Umhlatosi, and a drift has been selected as suitable for a temporary bridge. The Zulus at present command this crossing from a neighbouring hill, as was plainly demonstrated by one Zulu, who was surmised, by his correct aim from that vantage point, to be the happy possessor of a Martini-Henry. A small body of the enemy was also seen in the distance on the top of a neighbouring hill. These little incidents tend to confirm the conviction that beyond the Umhlatosi River a firm resistance will be made to our onward march. The Engineers are taking advantage of the red clay on which the fort stands to construct an underground magazine, with galleries. They are at present mining below the centre fort. A marked improvement in the health of the troops is apparent by the decrease in the number of the sick conveyed in this return convoy as compared with former ones—there were only thirty-seven considered unfit. Of course, the hygiene might be better. Some hopes are now entertained that a favourable change has taken place; for the wind, which formerly blew from the St. Lucia swamps, and consequently conveyed malarious particles, has suddenly shifted to a more healthy quarter. Captain Murray, of the Intelligence Department, has been absent two days on a reconnaissance, and a survey of the surrounding country almost up to Ekhowe was made. The bush was reported to be free from Zulus, but small fires were distinctly seen against the sky-line; no doubt small kraals were in close proximity. It helps to confirm the opinion that the Zulus are busily employed in gathering their crops, and that the peace negotiations made by Cetewayo are only a ruse to allow sufficient time for them to accomplish this purpose. The tangible result of this reconnaissance was the capturing of five horses and sixty oxen: most likely they were stray cattle from our camps. A general advance movement will shortly be made by this column. Transport by oxen is slow and tedious, besides being a most expensive mode of locomotion, for the slightest amount of extra fatigue renders them unfit. They are then unyoked and left to die on

the road side. It is said that the effluvia on the road to Fort Chelmsford is sickening. There is a bullock at about every 400 yards lying in a state of putrefaction; and, to make matters worse, the best part of the hides has been stripped by the natives for the purpose of making shields. The sickness which was so prevalent while the troops were penned up at Ekhowe has been traced to the poisoning of the water used by the troops. This was caused by animal matter silting through the clayey soil and impregnating the water. That the Zulus are no novices about the advantages of good health among our troops, has been clearly proved by the finding of fifty dead Zulus heaped up in the river Inyezane for the evident intention of poisoning the water. All our soldiers are now under canvas. Formerly, before Major Crealock was appointed to the command, they were exposed to the night dews, and many cases of illness occurred solely through exposure. The General immediately recognised the necessity of a reform in this respect, and many valuable lives have been saved through his promptness and foresight, for tents were rapidly sent up from Durban, and the exigencies and emergencies were dealt with so expeditiously that a favourable change in the health of the troops was the immediate consequence. Even the Natal Native Pioneers have tents. They are encamped close to Fort Pearson, on Euphorbia Hill; they are a fine body of men. The bravery of one of their number was conspicuously shown by his being the only man who volunteered to run the gauntlet from Ekhowe after two months' isolation of the garrison from the outward world. This daring feat he successfully accomplished on no less than three separate occasions. There has been great dissatisfaction at the way which patients have been treated at the hospital at Hirwin: perhaps they arise from the insufficiency of accommodation there. An improvement is confidently expected when the wooden huts are completed; they are being built close to Fort Pearson, under the direction of Mr. Fynney. When our troops leave for the front the fears of the Natal colonists will greatly increase. All the practicable drifts of the Tugela will be strongly guarded, and no raid on the part of Zulus into Natal need be feared except in large masses; of course this again is an unlikely contingency, for the savages have a peculiar dread of a hostile force in their rear. The undermentioned officers under Major-General Crealock are all well known for their ability and energy, and the General may be congratulated in securing the services of so many valuable and experienced officers. Major Walker, 99th Regiment, is Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain Carden, 82nd, is Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieut.-Colonel Law is commanding the Royal Artillery, Captain B. Lord commands the Engineers, Captain Murray, 13th Foot, is Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General for the Intelligence Department, and Deputy-Commissionary W. G. Gordon is the Commissary-General of Ordnance, while Assistant-Commissionary-General Hasley is Commissary of Supplies. The Aides-de-Camp are Captain Byng, late Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant Hutton, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Coleworth, R.N. Little reliance may be placed upon the reports of a cavalry raid up to the King's kraal: an expedition of this kind against such a powerful foe would be of a too hazardous nature. The volunteers stationed at Krantz-Kop made a raid into Zululand last Tuesday; their spoils consisted of 140 head of cattle, only one Zulu was killed fighting. These small raids are of little material value; it only shows the Zulus that we are not to be caught napping, and are prepared to meet any attack from their side."

The date of our latest news is to the 3rd inst. Besides the lamentable death of the Prince Imperial, which is related and commented upon in a separate article, there is some additional military intelligence. But it seems uncertain whether the Zulus were prepared to resist Lord Chelmsford's advance into their country. The head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief had been at Landman's Drift, on the Buffalo River, with those of General Newdigate's division, which had been joined by our Special Artist on the 19th ult. On the 28th ult. Lord Chelmsford and staff, with the remainder of Newdigate's column, left that place for Koppie Allein, on the Blood River. The forces there, when the concentration is complete, will be the Lancers, Dragoons, six companies of the 21st, 58th, and first battalion 24th Regiments; seven companies 94th; Batteries G, E, and six Royal Artillery; Companies 2 and 5 Engineers; 1300 natives; 70 volunteers; together with the Military Train: total, 5670. Two companies of the 24th remain at Landman's Drift, and three at Dundee. The flying column of Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood was encamped at Munhla, but was about to move on to a point fourteen miles distant, on the Umpungina River. The following is a statement of Lord Chelmsford's plan for the advance, which would take place in the first days of June:—

"The dépôt at Conference Hill moves to Koppie Allein, and the column with one month's provisions and 300 waggons, will pass, if a reconnaissance proves the route to be practicable south of the Itezezi Hill; if not, north, passing the Incotu Mountains and Inhababumkosi on the right, and meeting Wood twenty miles from Ibabanago; then, together with Wood, moving in advance to Ibabanago, where the column will intrench and wait, riding and reconnoitring, while the waggons, with a strong convoy, return for fresh supplies. When supplies arrive a force, the strength of which is hereafter to be determined, abandoning tents, and advancing in light order with six weeks' provisions, will make a dash at Ulundi and destroy five large military kraals there, the usual rendezvous of over 30,000 men during the feast of first fruits and other occasions. Further movements depend partly on the lower column. At night on the march each column will form two laagers echeloned, the cattle between them and the cavalry outside. The troops will always be under arms an hour and a half before daylight. The Dragoons will be employed in reconnoitring. One wing goes to Rorke's Drift and will remain reconnoitring toward Isipezi Hill and northward to prevent an impi from assembling on the right flank of the column. The other wing will perform the same office on the left flank. Two companies of the 94th stay at Conference Hill, and keep the road to Utrecht open, as on the north natives make daring raids. Three companies of the 21st go to Koppie Allein. After the middle of this month it will be impossible to forward more forage to the columns, the Free State supplies ceasing. The cavalry must then work down to the coast. At present there are two months' supplies at the front. The commissariat has latterly been very vigorous. After the advance Landman's Drift will be the head dépôt."

Brigadier Wood reports that a chief twenty-three miles off has sent to say that he wishes to surrender, but is afraid unless our soldiers are near. He states that Cetewayo does not want peace, and has ordered the Zulus to assemble between Zlobane and Inyezane. Sirayo's and Nikandi's men, and the Mageni, Mkobamatosi, and Amakandah regiments have left Ulundi to attack the British army on its march.

Models, scientific apparatus, works of art, and other objects, chiefly the productions of the artisans employed in the Government works at Woolwich, have been exhibited to public view at the Royal Arsenal Mechanics' Institution.

GUNDAMUK, AND THE AFGHAN WAR.

It is worthy of notice that this place, on the road from Jellalabad to Cabul, where the Ameer Yakoob Khan lately met the British officers to enter into negotiations for the peace which has been concluded between our Indian Government and Afghanistan, is associated with a memorable incident of the great military disaster in January, 1842. Here it was, as we took occasion to state in a former reference to the subject, that the small remnant of the 44th Regiment of Infantry, in the desperate retreat from the defiles of Jugdulluk and the Khoord Khyber, made its last unavailing stand against the overwhelming host of the enemy; and nearly all our brave soldiers were killed, either in the conflict or by the pursuit after their dispersion. Our Special Artist furnishes a sketch of the place, which has a certain degree of historical interest.

THE WAR IN BASUTOLAND.

The Zulu war is not the only troublesome conflict with native races now demanding attention on the borders of our South African dominion. Beyond the Drakensberg Mountains east of Natal, between that province and the Dutch Free State of the Orange River, is the rugged highland country of the Basutos, a nation quite distinct from the Kaffirs and Zulus, and numbering about 75,000. They were formerly ruled by a powerful chief named Mosesh, who was always at war either with the Dutch or the English, and whose mountain fortress of Thaba Bossigo was successfully defended against repeated attacks. The repulse of a British cavalry force of the 12th Lancers and Cape Mounted Rifles, under Colonel Napier, at the battle of the Berea, in December, 1852, in the presence of Governor Sir George Cathcart, was a remarkable incident of British warfare in those parts. After the abandonment of the Orange River territory by the British Government in 1854, the Boers continued to fight with the Basutos until 1868, when the latter were taken under a British Protectorate. This was administered first by Mr. J. H. Bowker, and latterly by Mr. C. D. Griffith, apparently with very beneficial results. The Basutos seemed well inclined to listen to Christian missionary teaching, and many of their children were sent to school; agriculture, road-making, house-building, and trade were making some progress. It is the more to be regretted that this peaceful and orderly condition of affairs should be disturbed, in consequence of the general excitement among the South African nations caused by the outbreak of the Zulu War. It appears that Morosi, a chief of the Bapedi, who form a section of the Basutos, refused to deliver up to the British authorities a son of Dodo, who escaped from prison, where he had been lodged on a charge of horse-stealing, and took refuge with Morosi. The latter stated his intention of attacking the camp at Palmett Fontein, and this rebellion has grown to be a really grave matter. For some three months past a considerable body of the colonial forces, including some eight hundred Europeans and two thousand Basuto auxiliaries, have been engaged in attempting to crush it out, with very small result. Morosi's country has been ravaged, and a considerable quantity of stock captured, and a great number of his people have been dislodged from very strong positions with considerable loss of life to them and very small damage to the colonial forces. Now, however, the refractory chief has retired to his stronghold, situated on a precipitous mountain, where he stands at bay; and on April 8 an attack was made which resulted in a decided repulse, our loss being three killed and some twenty wounded, while the enemy came off scatheless. The place is fortified by strongly built stone walls thrown across the only accessible part of the mountain in three tiers, each tier having flanking walls arranged with great skill, all pierced with double rows of loop-holes, one row at the base of the wall and another about two feet from the top. The artillery guns are now at work. On the 23rd ult. the following official report was received from the Secretary for Native Affairs:—

"Successful patrol under Brabant with two troops of his regiment, and Basutos under Davies. They attacked a very difficult stronghold occupied by one of Morosi's chief counsellors, and by means of dynamite, smoking out, and shot and shell they obtained the surrender of this chief, badly wounded by dynamite, with all his people, eighty-two men, eighteen big boys, and the women and children, fifty guns, with many assegais. Report says about twenty natives killed; fifteen found dead. On our side, Lieutenant Gray, of Southwell, wounded in arm, not dangerously, and two yeomen slightly. Many narrow escapes. Captain Sprigg had a bullet through his jacket, others were shot through hats and parts of clothing. All black and white forces are reported to have worked well; and to those seeing the natural strength of the place and the defences outside the wonder is that we came off so well, or that the rebels surrendered. More surrenders expected to-day. Morosi holds out, and, from what prisoners who have been on the mountain say, he will hold out to the last, though many of his men get discouraged and some have left. They report the supply of ammunition good, and powder being made on the mountain. Horses all dead, and but few cattle left, the only food being dried meat. Dynamite has had wonderful effect, and we are waiting further supplies from Aliwal North for other caves. These places are so strong that our men have no chance with an enemy so well protected, and we must use it or lose many lives."

The latest news, dated the 3rd inst., informs us that the 3rd Yeomanry have been surprised by a large body of Basutos at the junction of the Quithing and Orange Rivers. It is stated that several of the British troops were assailed in their tents; six of them were killed, six mortally wounded, and nine severely wounded. The enemy were pursued, and heavy loss inflicted upon them.

THE HUT TAX IN NATAL.

One of our Special Artist's Sketches in Natal, on his way to the front, in order to join the army of Lord Chelmsford for the advance into Zululand, represents a scene which belongs to the ordinary civil administration of the British Government in that South African province. Mr. Moodie, the resident official magistrate at Ladysmith, was sitting day after day for more than a fortnight, with his clerks at a table under the tree in front of his abode, to receive payment of the hut tax yearly due from all the Zulu and other native householders of every kraal or village in his district. The tax is fourteen shillings upon each hut, and every Zulu or Kafir husband, who possesses a number of wives, is obliged to keep each of them, with her children, in a separate hut, so that a polygamist has to pay rather heavily to the British Government for his extravagant indulgence in such multiplied matrimony. But this system is a very bad one, and it has long been complained of by the missionaries and others who feel a sincere interest in the moral and social welfare of the native African people. The female sex are terribly oppressed by their domestic tyrants, even under British rule.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

By 549 votes against 262, the Congress of the two Chambers has resolved upon the return of the Parliament to Paris. Last Saturday the bill providing for the return of the Legislature to Paris was presented by the Ministry to both Houses. The first Session of Parliament in the capital is to begin on Nov. 3 next. The Senate will sit in the Luxembourg, and the Chamber in the Palais Bourbon. A lively scene took place in the Chamber on Saturday, when M. Bert made a remarkable speech on the Educational Bill of M. Ferry. The interruptions were frequent. Both Chambers met on Tuesday. In the Senate M. Tirard submitted a bill giving the Government wider powers as to the Colorado beetle and phylloxera; and a bill making gymnastics obligatory in elementary schools was unanimously agreed to. The Committee upon the bill relating to the return of the Legislature to Paris was appointed. All its members are favourable to the measure. The Chamber continued the discussion on M. Jules Ferry's Educational Bill. M. Spuller, the reporter of the bill, spoke in reply to a long speech of M. de Mackau, a Bonapartist Deputy.

While uniting in expressions of sympathy with the loss sustained by the ex-Empress Eugénie, the Paris newspapers warmly debate, from their different political standpoints, the event of the death of Prince Louis Napoleon.

M. Pietri, formerly Prefect of Police under the Second Empire, was on Sunday elected Senator for Corsica.

The first three days' sale at the Pavillon de Flore of the unclaimed prizes of the national lottery produced 24,500*fr.* The proceeds will be for a stipulated time at the disposal of persons who can substantiate their claims.

M. de Lesseps, in a lecture at Amiens on the Panama Canal, stated that the subscription will be opened two months hence, that in November he will himself start for the isthmus, that the first turf will be turned on New-Year's Day, and that with 30,000 or 40,000 navvies—some of them Chinese, but 15,000 of them free negroes from Brazil, whom the Emperor Pedro will doubtless agree to send—the work will be completed in seven or eight years.

PORTUGAL.

The treaty signed on Dec. 26 last between Portugal and England creating a customs union between the Portuguese colonies and British India has passed through the Cortes.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has discussed the Bill for the revision of the Civil Code, and decided, by 41 against 33 votes, to suppress the grade of attorney.

HOLLAND.

The King and Queen arrived at the Hague on Wednesday afternoon from the Château de Loo. An immense crowd of people have visited the palace in which the remains of the Prince of Orange are lying in state.

In the First Chamber, the Premier, replying to an interpellation, stated that after the recent vote on the Second Chamber upon the Canal Bill the Ministers of Public Works and the Interior sent in an absolute resignation, while the other Ministers declared their intention of resigning unless certain conditions were complied with. The King, however, refused to accept the resignation of any members of the Cabinet.

ITALY.

The Senate on Tuesday, in spite of the opposition of the Cabinet, approved, by 136 votes against 53, the bill limiting the abolition of the grist tax to maize and cereals of inferior quality. The bill reorganising the sugar duties, and another bill granting an indemnity of 49,000,000 lire to the city of Florence, were subsequently adopted.

A monument erected at Valeggio in honour of those who were killed in the battle of Custoza was unveiled on Tuesday in the presence of Prince Amadeus, General Thun, the specially delegated representative of Austria, and deputations from both Chambers of the Italian Parliament and the army. Several speeches were delivered, in all of which cordial sentiments towards the Austrians were expressed.

GERMANY.

The Emperor, accompanied by a limited suite of generals and ministers, left on Sunday evening for Ems, where he arrived on Monday morning at nine, and was joined in the course of the day by the Empress, who is staying at Coblenz.

The German Court went into mourning on Monday until the 30th inst. for Prince Louis Napoleon.

Prince Bismarck spoke on the silver question in the German Parliament on the 19th, and explained and defended the action of the Government in regard thereto. The Parliament on Saturday finished the second reading of the Alsace-Lorraine Constitution Bill. The House adopted the bill substantially in the form proposed by the Government, but agreed to some modifications by the Alsace-Lorraine autonomists which did not affect the principle of the measure. Prince Bismarck has withdrawn his bill for the regulation of railway freights, owing to its having been referred by the Federal Council to a Committee for inquiry as to its constitutional character. This, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* remarks, is the first check to the Prince's Protectionist policy. The *Morning Post's* correspondent states that Herr von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader, has submitted a proposal for a compromise on the tariff question, the acceptance of which would, it is understood, secure to the Government the support of his party. The proposal, the correspondent adds, is likely to be accepted.

RUSSIA.

Sunday's official gazette states that the number of men levied for the conscription for 1879 for the army, navy, and the frontier guard is 218,000.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Ambassadors of the Powers have severally presented an identical note to the Porte, urging the appointment of Commissioners to conduct negotiations with Greece for the rectification of the Turko-Hellenic frontier. It is also announced from Constantinople that it has been finally arranged that Kheredine Pasha, the Grand Vizier, shall remain in office. Zarifi Pasha is said to have submitted to the Sultan a project for a new loan of £4,000,000.

A banquet and ball were given at Sophia on Saturday to Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff. At a farewell breakfast to the Prince on Sunday the municipality presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold casket. The British Consul-General was present, and thanked the Prince on the part of England and Europe for the solid and progressive administration established in the country. The Prince attended Divine service, and immediately afterwards left Sophia. The streets were decorated with banners bearing farewell inscriptions, and the crowd accompanied him for three miles. A telegram says that they "only ceased drawing the carriage at the Prince's repeated entreaty, and when he finally departed most enthusiastic cheers were raised."

Despatches from Cairo state that on the 19th inst. the British and French Consuls-General proceeded together to the Abdin Palace, and formally demanded the abdication of the Khedive, who asked to be allowed forty-eight hours in order

to communicate with the Porte before giving his reply. Further telegrams from Alexandria and Constantinople state that, the Khedive having referred the demands of the European Powers to the Sultan, the reply left the Khedive full liberty of action. He accordingly refuses to abdicate, and declares that he is prepared to pay all his creditors in full. According to the telegrams from Constantinople, the Turkish Ministers were not opposed in principle to the voluntary abdication of the Khedive, but the Sultan declared that he was not disposed to accept the demand of the Powers. The Ministers, however, it is added, still hope to bring the Sultan to other views.

AMERICA.

The President, on Saturday last, approved the Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill. After a sitting of fourteen hours the Senate in the morning passed the Army Appropriation Bill. The Senate also passed the Conference Report on the Judicial Appropriation Bill. This completed the Appropriation Bills. On Monday the President approved the Army Appropriation Bill, but returned the Judicial Bill with a veto message to the House of Representatives. Without debate the House voted on the Constitutional question, "Shall the Bill pass notwithstanding the President's objections?" with the result of 104 Democratic ayes to 78 Republican noes. The Bill was defeated because there was not the necessary two-thirds majority. President Hayes has withdrawn his nomination of the Secretary of War, Mr. George W. McCrary, to be United States Judge in Iowa.

The motion to finally adjourn on Wednesday failed to pass either the Senate or the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the Democrats in both Houses voting with the Republicans against it.

The strike of the "longshoremen" at New York has been finally abandoned.

CANADA.

According to a telegram from Ottawa, it has been decided by the Dominion Government to rescind the permission which it had granted to the United States Militia to pay a visit under arms to Canada.

On receipt of the news of Prince Louis Napoleon's death at Montreal all flags were hoisted half-mast high.

INDIA.

In accordance with the conditions of peace, the Ameer Yakub Khan has issued a proclamation announcing perpetual friendship and peace between Afghanistan and the British Government, and also a general amnesty. The *Times's* correspondents in India, in their weekly telegrams published on Monday morning, state that the retirement of the British troops from their advanced positions in Afghanistan continues. One or two outbreaks of Afghan savagery have occurred; but Major Cavagnari anticipates no difficulty in getting to Cabul, and believes that the Ameer will, owing to the prestige of the British alliance, have but little difficulty in putting down domestic revolt. Major Cavagnari believes that the Ameer, whatever views he may once have held, is now well disposed towards the English.

The Calcutta correspondent says that the new financial statement of the Government has not been very favourably received by the public. The military commission will only deal with the native army, the subject of the European army being left to the commission at home. The police and military, it is stated, have been fairly successful in hunting down the Dacoits in the Deccan. The Simla correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the situation in Burmah, says that the general Burmese policy is of a rather hazardous character. They seem anxious to avoid any overt insult or aggression constituting what the Europeans consider a fair *casus belli*; but, nevertheless, are inclined to annoy and thwart us as much as they can without overstepping the line at which they think we draw our pacific resolutions. The Rangoon correspondent of the same journal, on the other hand, says that the general opinion in Mandalay is that the English are bent on forcing a war, and consequently every preparation is being made, but that the Burmese Government will initiate the war is far from probable.

AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. Mr. Graham Berry, the Premier of Victoria, arrived at Melbourne from England on the 17th inst., and immediately afterwards visited his constituents at Geelong. On returning to Melbourne the hon. gentleman had an enthusiastic reception from the members of the Liberal party.

Colonel Biddulph, the newly-appointed High Commissioner for Cyprus, arrived at Larnaka on Monday morning, and met with a cordial reception.

The Munich Anatomical Institute has received from Dr. Mook, a German gentleman, what is stated in one account to be a most interesting contribution, consisting of 300 mummy and other skulls collected during a long sojourn in Cairo.

The marriage of Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen with Princess Louise of Thurn and Taxis was solemnized at Ratisbon on the 21st inst. Among the guests were the King and Queen of Saxony, the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt, and the Count and Countess of Flanders.

A testatrix at Söst, in Germany, left her money to her brothers and sisters, but added, "If brother William marries in his old age, he shall have nothing." Legal experts hold that William, a robust sexagenarian, can receive nothing, as until his death it cannot be known whether he marries or not.

To perpetuate the memory of Joseph Lanner (father of Madame Katti Lanner, of Her Majesty's Theatre), who enjoyed the cognomen of the "Viennese King of Waltz Composers," an appropriate tablet has been placed in front of the house where he was born in Vienna.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that the decoration of the Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Colonel Buller, C.B., Major William R. Leet, Surgeon-Major James Henry Reynolds, Lieutenant Edward S. Browne, and Private Wassall, for gallant conduct during the recent operations in South Africa.

Brigands are reported to have been lately infesting the province of Catalonia, committing numerous outrages, and levying contributions from the villages through which they passed. They were attacked by the gendarmerie and dispersed, after six of them had been killed and several others wounded. The remainder of the band fled into French territory.

Several Illustrations relating to the Queen's return from Balmoral, the Zulu and Afghan wars, and other subjects, are unavoidably postponed for want of space.

Our Portrait of the late Prince Imperial in the Extra Supplement this week is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, and the one presented on the first page of this Number is from a photograph by Messrs. Cobb and Challis, of Woolwich.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., to the Companionship of the Indian Empire. This honour has been conferred on Sir P. Cunliffe Owen in recognition of his services to India in connection with the Paris Exhibition.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

The painful news of the Prince Imperial's shocking death from the assegaits of the Zulus on June 1 was received in Parliament with real regret for his loss, and with deepest sympathy for the bereaved Empress. A report of the mournful event had been privately circulated in the House of Commons late in the sitting of Thursday week. But it was not until the small hours of the morning that Colonel Stanley, replying to questions from Mr. Bennett-Stanford and Mr. Puleston, corroborated the tidings by reading with admirable feeling General Lord Chelmsford's telegram communicating the fact that the Prince had been killed while on a reconnoitring expedition with Lieutenant Carey. In his few closing remarks, the Secretary for War had the "melancholy satisfaction" of adding that the body had been found, and of aptly expressing commiseration for "that gracious lady who has been deprived of the only prop to which she might have so justly looked forward in later life." When the House met for the regular Friday sitting, Colonel Stanley further informed Major Dickson that steps would be taken to bring the remains to this country, but could not tell Sir Robert Peel whether the Prince was on the staff of Lord Chelmsford, who had stated, however, that "he was ignorant of the fact of his being sent." Particular interest was attached to the statements made in the House of Lords on Monday. The Duke of Cambridge read the private letters of introduction which he had given the Prince for Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief paid a warm tribute to the many good and endearing qualities of the Prince, and made clear in his letters that his Imperial Highness was anxious to be employed in our Army, but that, while this could not be permitted, there would be no objection to his seeing as much as he could of the campaign in Zululand "in the capacity of a spectator." In requesting Lord Chelmsford to "show him kindness and render him assistance to see as much as he can with the column in the field," the Duke of Cambridge was careful to close his letter with this caution:—"My only anxiety on his account would be that he is too plucky and go-ahead." Lord Beaconsfield followed with an "In Memoriam" speech, in which he condoled with the "desolate parent," and expressed it as his opinion that the Prince's life had been "cruelly" and "needlessly sacrificed"—a remark which Earl Granville said he quite agreed with. In the Lower House on Monday and Tuesday notice was given by Sir William Fraser and Sir Henry Havelock of questions that would afford Ministers further opportunities of explaining the circumstances under which the Prince came to be placed in so perilous a position.

Next to Africa, Egypt has claimed the largest share of attention, although other subjects have not been neglected. In the House of Lords on the 20th inst., for instance, Lord Beaconsfield (who was in such good fettle that he casually alluded to Mr. Gladstone as "the great master of eloquence of the age," and described evening-dress as "that peculiar costume which denotes the festivity of the hour") had little difficulty in multiplying reasons for not complying with the Earl of Dunraven's motion that noble Lords should meet at four instead of five o'clock of an afternoon. Previous to that Lord Bury gave the following as the names of the distinguished officers composing the Army Organisation Committee:—

General Lord Airey, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, Lieutenant-General the Earl of Longford, Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick M'Dougall, Lieutenant-General Armstrong, Sir A. Alison, Colonel Saunders, Colonel Hutton, Colonel Bigge, and Colonel Clive, as secretary.

Earl Granville on Monday opened fire with regard to the Egyptian crisis by putting a pointed question, to which the Marquis of Salisbury returned the important reply, "that England and France have advised the Khedive to abdicate in favour of his son, and that Germany, Austria, and Italy have supported the recommendation. No answer has yet been given by the Khedive." A similar reply was given the same day by Mr. Bourke in the House of Commons to an inquiry from Mr. Otway, who, although he now sits some distance from his former colleagues of the front Opposition Bench, is yet gradually, albeit in nowise obtrusively, resuming the prominent position he held in the late Parliament. But this new system of conducting the Government in the clouds, so to speak, moved Mr. Bright to rise and make a direct appeal to the Leader of the House "to take an early opportunity of telling the House distinctly what is the purpose and policy of the Government with regard to Egypt"—whether, in fine, "the bondholders are the object of Ministerial affection," or the Egyptians themselves the object of the "intermeddling which has occurred, and which many of us fear may lead to great difficulties." "Very inconvenient" was the gist of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply. This did not satisfy the Opposition, for a little while after the Marquis of Hartington rose in his portentous manner to state that he would on Thursday repeat Mr. Otway's question, adding the threat that if the Ministerial answer should be deemed insufficient, "an immediate and irregular discussion" might ensue. This subject has been by far the gravest that has cropped up in question time; but it may be noticed, by-the-way, that the recent replies made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to Mr. O'Donnell respecting the Zulu War have been of marked moderation of tone.

Nothing eventful has characterised the discussion of the measures which have been considered in either House. In the House of Lords the Thames Floods Bill was on Monday read a second time, but not before Lord Truro and the Bishop of London had made earnest attempts to get the expense of the proposed new embankments put on to the shoulders of metropolitan ratepayers generally. Other measures were pushed forward on Tuesday, when Earl Fortescue gave rise to a brief, but not untimely, conversation respecting the endowed schools which do not benefit the impecunious classes they were originally intended by their benevolent founders to serve. In the House of Commons, the Army Discipline Bill has stopped the way; but on Monday and Tuesday some progress was made with the multitudinous clauses concerning courts-martial and cognate matters, in the passing of which Colonel Stanley encountered and triumphed over much opposition. The O'Connor Don's Irish University Bill came up for second reading on Wednesday, when the measure received the support of Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mr. Forster, but was opposed by the Attorney-General for Ireland and Mr. Cross, who gave great satisfaction, however, to Irish members by stating that the Lord Chancellor would on the morrow introduce a bill for the encouragement of University Education in Ireland. The O'Connor Don was thereupon nothing loth at his measure being "talked out" by Sir J. M'Kenna.

Mr. John Francis Chance has been appointed by Lord Beaconsfield assistant solicitor to the Treasury in the place of Mr. W. H. Hodgson, who has resigned.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have appointed Lieutenant Percy D. Coleridge to be Adjutant at the Plymouth Division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, in the place of Lieutenant J. F. Luxmoore, who was appointed Adjutant to the battalion of Royal Marines recently dispatched to Zululand.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

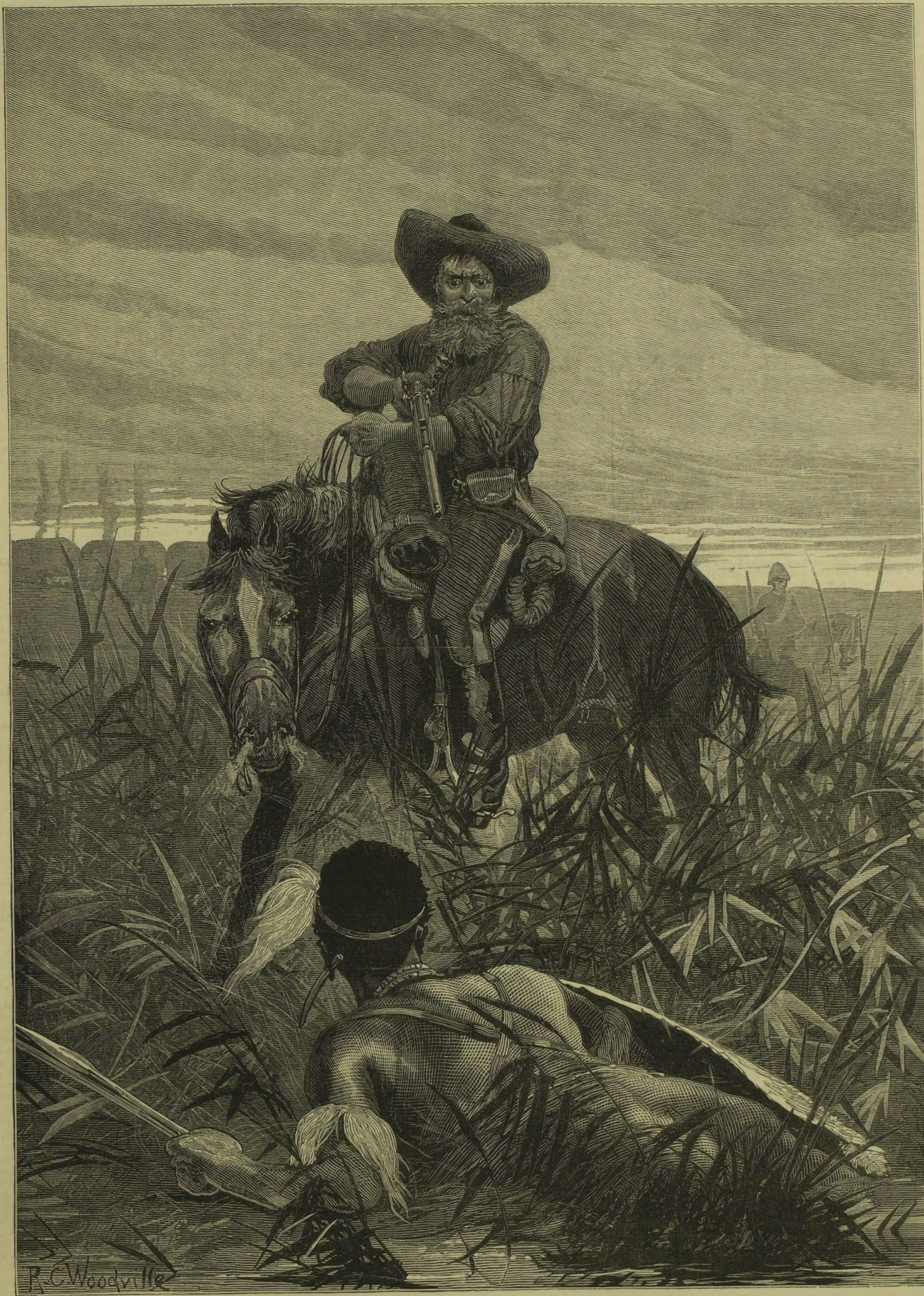
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MOROSI'S STRONGHOLD IN BASUTOLAND.

T H E W A R I N S O U T H A F R I C A .

SEE PAGE 602.



VIDETTE OUTSIDE A LAAGER

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The remains of the gallant young Prince Louis Napoleon will be interred, no doubt, in the tomb in the little chapel at Chiselhurst, where more than five years ago I saw consigned to the grave all that is mortal of the Emperor Napoleon III. It is fitting that the poor boy should sleep close to his Father; but, remembering that the Prince was England's guest, and that he died—albeit not actually in the service—England's soldier, his memory assuredly deserves a monument at the cost and charges of the English nation. Where should that monument be erected? I say in the great Temple of Silence and Reconciliation, Westminster Abbey. Those who speak of there being "obstacles in the way" owing to the Prince having been a foreigner and a Romanist would do well to read the following noble passage in Dean Stanley's Historic Memorials of Westminster Abbey: "It is not necessary to claim for the Deans of Westminster any exemption from the ordinary infirmities of their profession; but the variety of the monuments in country and in creed, as well as in taste and in politics, is a proof that the successive chiefs who have held the keys of St. Peter's Abbey have, on the whole, risen to the greatness of their situation, and have endeavoured to embrace within the wide sympathy of their consecrated precincts those whom a narrow and sectarian spirit might have excluded, but whom the precepts of their Common Master, no less than the instincts of their common humanity, should have led them to welcome. The exclusiveness of Englishmen has given way before the Frenchman Casaubon, the Swiss Spanheim, and the Corsican Paoli. The exclusiveness of Churchmen has allowed the entrance of the Nonconformist Watts, of the Roman Catholic Dryden."

In a foot-note to this dignified passage Dr. Stanley adds the information that since the Reformation many Roman Catholics have not only had their monuments in the Abbey, but have been buried within it. Lord Stafford (1719) and others of his noble family lie in St. Edmund's Chapel with "*Requiescat in pace*" on their coffins; and in 1720 the body of De Castro the Portuguese Envoy was buried in the nave. Designedly did I italicise one name among those enumerated in the preceding paragraph. The heroic General Pasquale di Paoli, to whom there is a bust and a suitable inscription in the Abbey, was for many years the guest and the pensioner of England; and he was one of the earliest friends of a certain young Corsican, a Lieutenant of the Regiment of La Fère, called Napoleon Bonaparte, the great-uncle of the ill-starred Woolwich cadet whose loss the whole country is mourning. "You will be one of Plutarch's men," Paoli used to say to the young lieutenant—and he was right for once in his prophecy.

The last mail from the Cape brought me a kindly letter from Archibald Forbes, Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* in Zululand. The letter is dated Landman's Drift, May 19. Mr. Forbes mentions having been somewhat out of health and spirits; but he chanced to fall across a number of the *Illustrated London News* in which there was a friendly allusion to him; and he adds, "Those words have given me new life; they have applied the spur, and so restored the tone. I feel a new man since I read the paragraph; and it has braced me better than would a battle at which I was the only correspondent present." Elsewhere Mr. Forbes observes that, on reaching the front, he found himself destitute of any acquaintance with the ground; "so," he adds, "I had to take to the saddle energetically, and have ridden about five hundred miles within a fortnight."

Everybody knows that Archibald Forbes was once a bold dragoon; but I think I may venture to express my opinion that now, as a civilian and a newspaper correspondent, he is doing in his way as good service to the State as any British officer or soldier in Zululand. I have not hesitated to give publicity to his appreciation of what was said of him in this Journal, because I hold that we who are sitting at home at ease are bound to encourage and cheer up by friendly utterances the brave men who are doing their duty thousands of miles away, in Africa. And I hold it to be a cruel and shameful thing, on the strength of imperfect information and of statements which are often contradicted by the next mail, to disparage, decry, and calumniate gallant officers who are not here to defend themselves. Already an imputation of positive cowardice has been fastened, in a letter to a daily newspaper, on the Lieutenant in command of the party with which Prince Louis Napoleon, to his destruction, went reconnoitring. I repeat that it is a shame to whisper such imputations until we know the entire truth of the story.

I have only witnessed one of the performances of the Comédie Française (which ninety-nine Frenchmen out of a hundred call the Théâtre Français) at the Gaiety Theatre. It was a morning performance, and the play was Molière's "Misanthrope." To say that M. Delaunay was the Alceste and that Mlle. Croizette played Célimène is equivalent to saying that the two principal characters were admirably supported. The "Misanthrope" contains some very splendid writing; but is it high treason, is it arch-heresy, is it *scandalum magnatum*, is it *lèse-majesté* to ask whether the "Misanthrope," which is styled a "comedy," is not, according to modern notions of comedy, somewhat of a dull and gloomy play, rather calculated to give us the "blues" than otherwise? I wonder whether any English audience would tolerate the longwinded tirades of Alceste and Philinte, and the dragging inaction of the whole piece in *English*. I vehemently suspect that they would not. Nor, touching the actors and actresses of the Comédie Française, am I able (in my benighted ignorance) to see that they are so vastly superior to a first-rate company at an English theatre. I am old enough to remember the incomparable Rachel. I remember Beauvallet and Ligier, Provost Regnier and Sanson, Madame Mirecourt and Mlle. Augustine Brohan. With the exception of M. Got, there is no member of the French troupe now at the Gaiety who strikes me as reaching the excellence of the Théâtre Français Company five-and-thirty years ago.

Mem: The late Mr. Charles Hervey, writing on "The Theatres of Paris" in the year 1846, speaks of M. Got as "a young comic actor, as yet sadly ill at ease on the stage, but not deficient in original humour." Clearly, M. Got has made the most of his three-and-thirty years' continuous study and experience. On the whole, this Comédie Française season at the Gaiety has produced one of those crazes to which English society is periodically subject. On the afternoon when I witnessed the "Misanthrope," three-fourths of the audience never seemed to look at the performers on the stage at all. They kept their eyes steadfastly fixed on the little book with which few of them were unprovided. They looked very grave, even to sadness. I ventured to laugh heartily at the only comic "situation" in the first act, when Alceste and Oronte quarrel and wellnigh come to blows; but it occurred to me directly that I was outraging the solemnity of the Gaiety Theatre, and that Oronte's sonnet was, as the late Mr. F. Robson put it, in the celebrated case of "Vilkins and his Dinah," "not a

comic song." So I retreated, abashed, to the rearmost recesses of the box; and there, while the long-winded tirades went on, I meditated mournfully over the lamentable case of poor old Drury-Lane Theatre, hard by, abandoned to darkness and desolation and the rats.

Re Centenarianism. A correspondent, writing from Bury St. Edmunds, and controverting the doctrine of Mr. W. J. Thoms as to there being no authenticated cases of longevity above 106, informs me that he has in his possession an engraved portrait by Bartolozzi, after Hall, of one Mrs. Hannah Sparke, who was born in October, 1676, and was living at Wellingborough in August, 1785, when she obviously would have been nearly 107. The name of Hannah Sparke does not occur in the index to Thoms' "Longevity of Man;" but he probably knows all about the case. To him I should counsel my correspondent to refer. There confronts me just now a vast pile of letters which I tremble to open, feeling as I do that three-fourths of their number will be about Centenarianism in general and the age of Flora Macdonald in particular. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Verdi's "Aida" was produced for the first time at this establishment on Thursday week. As we have more than once stated, the opera is the latest of its composer's stage productions, having been brought out at Cairo, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Vice-Regal Theatre there, in 1872. It was commissioned by the Khedive, who suggested the subject of the libretto, which was written by M. du Locle, and rendered into Italian by Signor Ghislanzoni. On these points, however, and on the merits and characteristics of the music, we commented when the opera was first produced in this country, at the Royal Italian Opera-House, in 1876, when, as subsequently, the fine performance of Madame Adelina Patti in the title-character was a special feature. In the first representation of the opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg reappeared, after an interval of several years, and achieved a genuine success by her artistic singing as Aida. The tender love passages, in the earlier scenes with Radamès, were given with much refinement, as was the graceful romanza, "O cieli azzurri," the duet with Amneris, and still more that with Radamès in the last act—the scene of the living entombment of the lovers—having served to manifest Mlle. Kellogg's possession of considerable powers of pathetic expression. Her performance was altogether a success. Madame Trebelli, as Amneris, sang with fine declamation, especially in the duet in the second act, in which she upbraids Aida as her rival in the affections of Radamès; and again in the impassioned duet with the last-named character in the following act. In other scenes also Madame Trebelli produced a very marked impression. Signor Galassi gave a powerful interpretation, both vocally and dramatically, of the character of Amonasro, the music of which he sang with great effect. Indeed, his fine acting and singing throughout rendered the part of special importance. Signor Campanini, as Radamès, sang well in several instances, having gained a genuine encore for his delivery of the romanza, "Celeste Aida." In other instances, too, his good cantabile proved effective—a little more dignity, in style and deportment, having been the chief want. Signor Foli gave the music of Ramès, the High Priest of Isis, with good effect, and Signor Susini sang earnestly as the Egyptian King. The choral music was well rendered, and the orchestral details were finely played, the performance having been skilfully conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

The opera has been magnificently placed on the stage, the scenery being remarkably beautiful, and the costumes superb and appropriate. The scenic artist, Signor Magnani (of Milan), had to appear twice before the curtain in acknowledgment of the applause coupled with his name. The ballet-action, skilfully arranged by Madame Katie Lanner, is very effective. The characteristic dance of Moorish slave-boys (in the second act) had to be repeated. "Aida" was given for the second time on Monday; and on Tuesday "Rigoletto" was suddenly substituted for "Dinorah," which is postponed to Monday next in consequence of the indisposition of Madame Gerster.

Other performances have also been repetitions of familiar operas. Ambrose Thomas's "Mignon" is in preparation.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mlle. Louise Pyk—who had previously been heard here only in concert performances—appeared on Thursday week as Leonora in "Il Trovatore," and was favourably received. With further stage experience this young lady will doubtless gain in public favour. The cast was otherwise as before. Mlle. Bloch, whose début in "La Favorita" we recorded last week, made her second appearance on Saturday as Fides in "Le Prophète," when she made a far stronger impression, having, indeed, achieved a special success by her very fine rendering of the character, the music of which she sang with intense pathos and expression, notwithstanding the tremolo in which she so freely indulges. The scene in the cathedral, where the heart-broken mother is repulsed by her fanatic son on descending from his coronation was an admirable piece of impassioned declamation; the closing duet, in which the two are reconciled, having also manifested Mlle. Bloch's special merits. Her reception was enthusiastic throughout the opera, the cast of which was otherwise the same as on the opening night of the season. On Monday "Un Ballo in Maschera" was repeated, with Mlle. Turola and Mesdames Scalchi and Smeroschi as before, respectively in the characters of Amelia and Ulrica; and M. Lassalle for the first time here as Renato, in which part the fine singing and acting of the new baritone were again successfully displayed. Owing to Signor Gayarré's indisposition, he was replaced, as the Duke, by Signor Novelli, who acquitted himself well under the circumstances. This (Saturday) evening M. Massenet's "Il Rè di Lahore" is to be produced.

The second series of Madame Viard-Louis's interesting concerts closed last week, when Spohr's elaborate symphony known here as "The Power of Sound" was very finely played. The occasion brought forward a pianoforte concerto, composed and skilfully performed by Herr Oscar Raft, professor at the Royal Academy of Berlin. The work and its performance were much applauded. Another novelty was a "Minuet" for orchestra, by Mr. Joseph Williams, a smoothly-written movement in the old style. The concert opened with Gounod's "Pontifical" march, and closed with a very characteristic "Dramatic Overture," by the late Georges Bizet, given for the first time here. The work is entitled "Patrie," and contains some clever orchestral writing worthy of the composer of "Carmen." Madame Mary Cummings was encored in Handel's aria "Cangio d'aspetto," and Signor Candidus sang the scena from Weber's "Oberon," "Oh, 'tis a glorious sight," and two pleasing songs, one by J. Fuchs, "Under the Lindens," the other by Gounod, "Chanson du Printemps;" the remaining items of the programme having been Beethoven's pianoforte sonata in F minor (the "Appassionata") played by Madame

Viard-Louis, in her usual style. Mr. Weist Hill conducted. The concerts are to be resumed early in October.

Sir Julius Benedict's annual morning concert took place last week at St. James's Hall, and drew the usual large and fashionable attendance. The veteran composer (who was warmly greeted) played his own graceful pianoforte piece, "Andante and Rondo," other compositions of his introduced in the programme having been his song, "Bocchina," finely sung by Madame Christine Nilsson (and encored); his variations on "Le Carnaval de Venise," brilliantly executed by Madame Gerster; and some charming part-songs rendered by lady students of the Royal Academy of Music. Other vocal pieces were contributed by the ladies just named, by Mdlles. Vanzandt and Lido, the Misses Robertson, Signori Campanini, Del Puente, Foli, and Susini, and M. Roudil; besides which there were pianoforte performances by Misses McManus, Lawrence, Standbrook, and Hudson (pupils of Sir J. Benedict), Mr. Charles Hallé, and Madame Montigny-Remaury, harp-playing by Mdlle. Sacconi and Mr. John Thomas, an air variée for violin, beautifully rendered by Madame Norman-Néruda, and two violoncello solos skilfully executed by M. Hollman. Signori Randegger, Bisaccia, and Visetti, and MM. Ganz, L. Hofer, and Cowen were named as conductors.

The New Philharmonic Concerts closed their twenty-eighth season on Saturday afternoon, when the orchestral selection consisted of Spohr's symphony "The Power of Sound," Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, and that to Wagner's "Tannhäuser." Dr. Hans von Bülow was to have played Tchaikowsky's pianoforte concerto in B flat minor, and Weber's "Concert-Stück," but, owing to his indisposition, these were replaced by Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, well rendered by Madame Montigny-Remaury; and two violin pieces (a "Barcarolle," by Spohr, and "Ronde des Lutins," by Bazzini), brilliantly executed by Mdlle. Bertha Haft (from Vienna), who was much applauded. Vocal solos were contributed by Herr Anton Schott. Mr. Ganz conducted, as at the previous concerts of the season. It may be remembered that these interesting concerts were originally instituted by Dr. Wyld, who for many years conducted the performances, having in recent seasons been associated in the conductorship with Mr. Ganz, to whom this season he transferred the undivided office.

The third and last subscription concert of the series of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir took place last week, when the fine singing of the choristers was heard in Wesley's motet for double choir, "In exitu Israel," and in old and modern madrigals and part-songs. Familiar vocal solos were contributed by Madame Patey, Miss M. Davies, Mr. Joseph Maas, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. Santley—a new song by Signor Pinsuti ("For the colours"), rendered by Mr. McGuckin, having been well received. An extra concert is to be given on July 7.

The National Training School for Music gave the first public performance by the pupils at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when the talents of the students were displayed in a varied selection. Mr. Eugene D'Albert (the Queen's scholar, and a mere youth) produced a special effect by his fine execution of Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, in which he was much applauded, as was an original composition of his own—a clever "concert-overture," for orchestra. The violin playing of Miss Lucy Riley was also a noticeable feature, as was the pianoforte playing of Miss A. Thomas, and Messrs. H. Sharpe, and F. Cliffe, and the organ-playing of Mr. W. Hodge. The efficiency of the vocal tuition was also manifested by the singing of Misses G. Bradwyn, A. Marriott, M. Webb, E. Shirley, M. Jones, Messrs. F. Boyle, F. King, J. H. Blower, R. Griffin, and others.

Dr. Hans von Bülow gave the last of his two Pianoforte Recitals on Monday afternoon, when he played, with his well-known remarkable powers, a selection of solo pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, Rheinberger, Mendelssohn, and Chopin. As at the first recital, Herr Anton Schott (from Hanover) was the vocalist, and sang with much success.

The sixth and last concert but one of the Musical Union took place on Tuesday afternoon, when the programme comprised Schumann's pianoforte quartet, Mendelssohn's string quartet in E minor, Rubinstein's sonata for piano and violoncello, and other pieces.

A concert was held on Tuesday, under the direction of Madame Sainton-Dolby, at Devonshire House, for the benefit of the Homes and Orphanage founded by Miss Leigh in Paris for English women and children.

Mr. Charles Hallé closed his nineteenth series of Pianoforte Recitals yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when his programme included Beethoven's leviathan solo sonata, the gigantic op. 106 in B flat.

Prince Leopold has consented to become president of the London Musical Society; the first private concert being announced for Friday evening, the 27th inst., when Handel's Sixth Chandos Anthem, Hiller's "Song of Victory," Bach's Toccata in F (arranged for orchestra by H. Esser), and Goetz's "By the Waters of Babylon" (Psalm 137) were to be performed, the last-mentioned work for the first time in England.

We gave last week an outline of the musical arrangements for the concert in honour of the expected visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The performances took place, notwithstanding their absence in consequence of the death of the Prince Imperial, and a selection of music, too familiar to need specification, was rendered by Mdlle. Schou, Mesdames Cepeda and Patey, Signor Sylva, and Herr Henschel, besides choral pieces by about 2000 members of the London contingent of the Handel Festival choir, the usual orchestra having been reinforced by the bands of the 1st Life Guards, the Scots Guards, and the Grenadier Guards. Mr. Manns conducted.

A grand operatic concert, in which Mdlle. Patti and other artists engaged at the Royal Italian Opera will take part, is announced for this (Saturday) afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall. The concert is under the patronage of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and several other members of the Royal family, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have signified their intention of being present.

The miscellaneous concerts of the week have included those of Mr. Marshall Hall Bell, Herr Leopold (pianist), Miss Marion Beard and Mr. John Thomas (harpists), Mrs. Bucknall Eyre (pianist), Madame Mary Cummings, Gabrielle Vaillant; and the fifth popular concert, conducted by Mr. S. Lehmyer.

The annual orchestral concert for the exhibition of professional students of the London Academy of Music took place this week at St. James's Hall.

The concert by competitors for the eight scholarships of the London Academy of Music, of the collective value of 120 guineas, is fixed for Thursday, July 3. Printed forms of application for election, at the Academy, Mortimer-street entrance. Preference will be given to tenor voices.

A silver inkstand and a purse of 344 sovereigns have recently been presented to Mr. William Done, the veteran organist of Worcester Cathedral, in recognition of his services to the cause of music.

THE SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The preparations for the Great Exhibition to be opened at Sydney, New South Wales, in October next, are going on with much activity. The building, which is to be ready for the reception of the exhibited articles on Sept. 1, is erected on the highest part of that beautiful city park called the Inner Domain, directly opposite the statue of Governor Bourke. We give an illustration of this stately and capacious palace of the elegant and industrial arts, which has been provided by the enterprise of the Australian colonists; and we shall doubtless have a future opportunity of describing the arrangements more in detail. There is to be a similar Exhibition at Melbourne, in October, 1880, which will be kept open till March, 1881.

THE NEW EDINBURGH WATERWORKS.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, with the Bailies and municipal officers of that city, and the Provosts of Leith, Portobello, and Dalkeith, performed on Friday, the 13th inst., the ceremony of opening the new waterworks at the Moorfoot hills, for the supply of Edinburgh and the neighbouring towns above named. These works have been constructed under what is known as the "Moorfoot Scheme," which was sanctioned by Parliament in 1874, and their drainage area on the north-east slope of the Moorfoot hills (on the borders of Mid-Lothian and Peebles-shire) extends to about 8000 acres. The engineers are Messrs. Leslie, and Mr. Mackenzie is the contractor. The new works, so far as completed, are Portmore Reservoir, Tweeddale Burn aqueduct, Gladhouse Reservoir, and the aqueduct and pipe track to Alnwick Hill. Two of the filters, the store reservoir, and clear water tank at Alnwick Hill are also finished and in working order. The additional quantity of water which will now be brought in daily is 4,000,000 gallons, or say 13 gallons to each person, and which, with the present supply of 26 gallons, makes 39 gallons per head to a population of 298,350. The works still to be completed are two filter-beds at Alnwick Hill, Edgelaw Reservoir, and Rosebery Reservoir, and it is estimated on their completion that there will be a daily supply of 52 gallons to each person, which is just double the former supply.

The two reservoirs already constructed differ considerably from each other. That of Portmore is a natural loch, one end of which has been dammed up for the purposes of greater storage. By means of a small embankment the level of the water has been raised ten feet, increasing the area to 103 acres, and giving a storage capacity of 40,000,000 cubic feet, or 250,000,000 gallons. The embankment is constructed in the usual manner, with an inner slope of three to one, and an outer slope of two and a half to one, a width on the top of ten feet, and a height of six feet above the top water-level. There is a waste weir for relieving the loch of any over-abundant supply.

Gladhouse, unlike Portmore, is wholly an artificial loch, an immense embankment being thrown across the South Esk, and a reservoir thus formed in the glen with an area of 400 acres, and a storage capacity of 1700 million gallons. The embankment is a truly great work, and constructed on the large scale necessary when such an immense body of water is to be controlled. It is 1000 ft. in length, and in some places rises to a height of 68 ft. The inner face of the embankment is built up with stone, and the top water stands at 890 ft. above Ordnance datum, the embankment being 7 ft. above this level. There are two outlets—one at the bottom for the discharge of compensation water; and the other, much higher up, for the town supply. Both pass through an upstand shaft, built of ashlar masonry, and connected with the shore by a gangway.

Our illustration shows the scene at the Portmore Reservoir, when the Lord Provost and his party, amongst whom was Sir James Falshaw, Bart., his predecessor in the municipal chief dignity, tasted the water of the new supply, having first inspected the embankment and the sluice. They had come out by railway as far as the Leadburn Station, and thence five miles in carriages to Portmore, from which they afterwards went on three miles and a half to Gladhouses. About a hundred and eighty gentlemen were assembled. On their arrival at Gladhouses, a prayer for the Divine blessing was offered by the Rev. Dr. Lees, of St. Giles's Cathedral, and the Lord Provost delivered an address upon the history and plan of these works. The company afterwards partook of dinner in a large shed which had been decorated for the occasion, at Gladhouses. The successful execution of this scheme for the water supply of Edinburgh, instead of that which would have drawn it from St. Mary's Loch, in the famous poetical district of Yarrow, is a matter for general congratulation.

THE

ANGLO-CANADIAN BOAT-RACE.

Our chronicle last week of National Sports gave some account of the sculling-race on the Tyne at Newcastle which came off on Monday week, between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, the champion of Canada and of the United States, and William Elliott, of Blyth, the champion of British scullers. The stakes were £200 each side, besides the challenge cup of the championship, given by the proprietors of the *Sportsman* newspaper. The contest had excited great interest among those who take an interest in aquatic sports, both in England

and in America, as the performance of Hanlan six weeks ago, when he defeated John Hawdon, one of the Tyne scullers, with the greatest ease, was a great surprise to rowing men on this side. The course upon this occasion was nearly three miles and a half, from the Mansion House at Newcastle, near the High Level Bridge, to the Suspension Bridge at Scotswood. Elliott won the choice of sides, and took the north side, along the left bank of the river, the men rowing up with the tide. Hanlan soon gained the lead by one length, and kept it, notwithstanding all the efforts of his antagonist; he then increased it to three lengths at the end of the first mile, and afterwards got ten lengths ahead, which was his position at the end of the race. The distance was rowed in twenty-one minutes and one second. We give two illustrations of the race, one at the start near the High Level Bridge, the other at the Suspension Bridge, where it finished. The portraits of the two champions are given also, that of Hanlan from a photograph by Sarony, of New York, and that of Elliott from one by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle and London.

THEATRES.

On Monday at the Olympic Miss Heath appeared in "East Lynne," as Lady Elizabeth Carlyle and Madame Vine, her performance of which was altogether elaborate and excellent. She was well supported by a competent company. Other members of Mr. Wilson Barrett's troupe were meanwhile engaged at the Surrey, performing the Adelphi drama of "Proof," in which Mr. Carden and Miss Marston-Leigh sustained the characters of Pierre Lorange and Madame Duprets. The play was placed on the stage with entirely new scenery by Mr. C. Brooke and assistants. A new and original comedy-drama is announced for this evening at the Olympic, entitled "Sweet Bells Jangled," in three acts.

The Earl of Beaconsfield's tragedy of "Count Alarcos" has been acted at the Crystal Palace. The drama, it will be recollected, was produced at Astley's on Aug. 1, 1868, when Miss Agnes Cameron sustained the part of the Infanta of Spain, and the Count himself was represented by Mr. Charles Verner, Mr. Emery playing the King of Castile, and Mr. Brandon Ellis the Moor. We were present at the performance, and recognised the powerful interest of many of the incidents and the gloomy grandeur of the catastrophe. The play manifestly requires great acting. Mr. Howard Russell as the King, Mr. E. H. Brooke as the Count, and Mr. McIntyre as the Moor, performed conscientiously, and Miss Louise Moodie as the heroine won much deserved applause. Altogether, the play has gained by the representation.

The patrons of the Comédie Française suffered a disappointment last Saturday afternoon, Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt being unable to appear as Mrs. Clarkson in "L'Etrangère;" but in the evening she played with peculiar success the part of Doña Sol in "Hernani." Voltaire's tragedy of "Zaire" has not proved a signal favourite with the audience. The pastoral beauty of "L'Ami Fritz," and the various attractions of "Les Fourchambault," have, however, received a fair recognition, albeit they failed to attract such large audiences as the other dramas we have mentioned.

Under the personal management of Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Henry Irving, a special performance was given on Tuesday at the Lyceum, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest. "Charles the First" and the play of "Ours," with the farce of "Cox and Box," furnished selections for the occasion. About £300 were realised.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Charles Calvert, late manager of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, who was a zealous and successful promoter of Shakspearean plays both here and in the United States; and of Mr. Craven Robertson, the brother of the late Mr. T. W. Robertson and Miss Madge Robertson (Mrs. Kendal), an actor long connected with the "Caste" Comedy Company, who died at Aston on Monday.

The entries for Henley Regatta, fixed for decision on Thursday and Friday, were more numerous than ever.

The Northumberland Plate, run for at Newcastle on Wednesday, was won by Clearhead, Lord Durham's Glendale being only beaten by a head, and Rochampton being third.

On the 16th inst. was celebrated the Golden Wedding of Mr. John Jones, who has been for forty-two years parish clerk of the old parish church of Rickmansworth.

The second exhibition of the Watford and West Herts Association for the Improvement of Elementary Needlework was held last Saturday afternoon in the Agricultural Hall, Watford. There were numerous specimens of needlework exhibited from the twenty-two schools connected with the association. The prizes were distributed by Lady Harriet Grimston; Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., who acted as chairman, congratulated the association on the great success it had attained, as it stood before London and Manchester, and expressed his opinion that inspection in this branch of education ought to be by women, and not by a double first-class University man, who knew nothing whatever about the subject. Miss Chessar, late of the London School Board, pointed out for future guidance the merits and faults of the work done.

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OUGHT to CONTAIN—A BOTTLE of

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRE-
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ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound
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natural aperient; its simple but natural action
removes all impurities, thus preserving and restor-
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would be without it.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—In hot or foreign
climates it is invaluable. It relieves the system of
effete or poisonous matter, the groundwork of
fevers and other diseases, which, if retained,
poisons the blood and produces the most disas-
trous consequences. It allays nervous excite-
ment, and restores the nervous system to its proper
condition (by natural means). The day is not far
distant when it will be considered a criminal act
to send troops to such climates without a proper
supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. J. C. ENO.

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SALT, I have not the least hesitation in stating
that if its great value in keeping the body healthy
were universally known, not a single travelling
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NURSERY.—TO PARENTS—This preparation
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it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to
senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill-
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DRINKS, WANT OF EXERCISE, &c., frequently
produce: biliousness, headache, &c. A Gentleman
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six years, and I willingly endorse the statement
that ENO'S FRUIT SALT is imperatively neces-
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use many kinds of food will agree which other-
wise would produce wretchedness."

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see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT
SALT." Without, you have been imposed on by
a worthless imitation.
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PREPARED ONLY BY J. C. ENO'S
PATENT, at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS,
HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

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THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AND THE INFANT PRINCE IMPERIAL.
REPRINTED FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF JUNE 21, 1856.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The unhappy and inglorious warfare in South Africa, begun last January without the authority of her Majesty's Government, has already cost the lives of many young Englishmen, officers of the ill-fated 24th and other regiments, whose portraits have been given in this Journal with such brief notices as were acceptable to the feelings of their bereaved parents and private friends. It has been our willing task in each of these mournful instances, with the permission, or more frequently at the express request, of the afflicted relatives, to minister such poor consolation as might be afforded by the publicity thus bestowed upon the memory of a lost son or brother; and we have not, as is the ordinary practice in time of war, restricted it to the cases of distinguished men in the higher military commands. The same kind and degree of public condolence must now be accorded by us to the French Imperial family, and especially to the widowed Empress residing at Chiselhurst, upon the sad fate of a youthful Prince who had been educated with English comrades of his own age at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, and who was personally known to the members of our own Royal family, as well as to many other people of rank and station in this country. It was on Friday, yesterday week, that the news which had arrived on the night before, and which had been communicated by the Secretary of State for War to the House of Commons at a late hour, spread through the whole kingdom and all over Europe. There was but one feeling of regretful sympathy, upon the merely personal ground of a great sorrow having befallen those of an illustrious household by the sudden termination of an interesting and promising life in the early years of manhood; and with the grief of a mother deprived of her only child, after losing her husband, the late Emperor Napoleon III., since they came to dwell amongst us. No consideration of the political consequences, which might or might not possibly accrue hereafter from his premature decease, to the future state of parties in France, or to the relative prospects of the Imperialist and Republican forms of government there, has been permitted to enter the English public mind. We can regard such questions, which Frenchmen alone have a right to decide for themselves, with comparative indifference to the result, only desiring that France may enjoy secure peace and prosperity, and may long possess and improve the institutions most agreeable to her own people.

The Prince Imperial—Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte, sometimes called Prince Louis Napoleon—was born at the Palace of the Tuileries, in Paris, on March 16, 1856. It was during the sittings of the Congress of Paris for the conclusion of peace between Russia and the Western Powers. The French and English Courts and reigning families were at that time in the habit of corresponding with each other upon terms of intimate friendship. In the third volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort," edited by Mr. Theodore Martin, under her Majesty's direction, we find messages to our Queen from the Emperor, reporting the condition of the Empress in a difficult and dangerous childbirth, followed by a letter to the Prince Consort, in which he says:—

"Let me thank your Royal Highness for the congratulations you have been so kind as to send me. I received your letter and that of the Queen an hour after I had written to her; so that I do not venture again to weary her with my letters, but I beg you will once more express to her all my gratitude. I have been greatly touched to learn that all your family have shared my joy; and all my hope is that my son may resemble dear little Prince Arthur, and that he may have the rare qualities of your children. The sympathy shown on this last occasion by the English people is another bond between the two countries; and I hope my son will inherit my feelings of sincere friendship for the Royal Family of England, and of affectionate esteem for the great English nation."

The Emperor Napoleon III. was at that date approaching his forty-eighth birthday, and the Empress Eugénie, born May 5, 1826, was nearly thirty years of age. They never had any other child. The infant Prince Imperial was brought up in France, usually at St. Cloud, under the constant supervision of his parents, till the overthrow of the Empire by the defeat of the French armies in the war of 1870, when the Empress and her son came to England, and were afterwards here rejoined by her husband. We venture to reproduce, in this week's Number of our Journal, two pleasing little memorials of the infancy of the Prince Imperial, which appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, respectively, on Aug. 28, 1858, and on Sept. 3, 1859. Every little boy in the world has ridden a toy horse and has played at soldiering; the child of the Emperor Napoleon III. was sure to inherit a taste for such amusements, and to be allowed its full gratification. In accordance with the usual custom for princes of the Continental reigning families, his name was inscribed, in the first days of his babyhood, on the list of soldiers in a crack regiment, the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard; and he was promoted to the rank of Corporal at six years old. General Frossard was charged with the superintendence of his education when he passed from under the care of an English governess. His companion at lessons and play was a boy of the same age, a son of Dr. Conneau, the physician and attached friend of Napoleon III., by whose assistance, in 1846, the future Emperor was enabled to escape from his prison at Ham. The literary studies of the Prince Imperial were directed by a competent private tutor. He was, of course, perfectly instructed in the physical accomplishments and exercises befitting his position, riding, fencing, and gymnastics, to which much attention is devoted in the training of French youth of the upper class. He sometimes accompanied the Emperor's hunting parties in the Forest of Fontainebleau, attired in a huntsman's dress of green, with a silver horn, in chase of stag or deer. As he grew older he was permitted, with Louis Conneau, to enjoy one or two summer excursions in different provinces; rambling through Lorraine upon one occasion, in 1863, quite innocent and unsuspecting of the tremendous events that were to change the political destiny of

that fine country; and in 1868 they visited Corsica, the historic cradle of the Bonaparte family, attending the centenary festival of the annexation of that island to France. So passed the juvenile years of the Prince Imperial, till the commencement of the great war between France and Germany, in July, 1870. The Emperor, when he started from Paris to join the army between Metz and Saarbrück, took with him the Prince his son, then aged fourteen, with the rank of a Sub-Lieutenant in the Guards. He was present at the battle of Spicheren, on the hills above Saarbrück, early in August, when, as the Emperor informed the Empress in a despatch published immediately afterwards, "Louis a fait son baptême de feu"—that is to say, in plain unaffected language, he had an opportunity, for the first time, of standing the fire of an enemy's guns. The Prince, however, was not long allowed to partake with his father the experiences of that unfortunate campaign, but was sent back to Paris when the French army began to retreat. The disastrous battle of Sedan, on Sept. 2, with the surrender of Napoleon III. as a prisoner of war, caused the speedy overthrow of the French Empire, and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial, betook herself to England for refuge. The Emperor, being soon released from his captivity at Wilhelmshöhe by the termination of the war, came to live with his family at Camden Place, Chiselhurst. But his health was greatly impaired, and in January, 1873, he died there, surrounded with many tokens of public and private respect, leaving the widowed Empress and the young Prince, not yet seventeen years of age, to inherit the regard of those who approved some parts of the Emperor's conduct, and who did justice to the better features of his character.

The Prince Imperial, as we have observed, became an Artillery Cadet, and a pupil of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, continuing to reside with his mother at Chiselhurst, which is but a few miles distant. His behaviour as a student, and the assiduity with which he applied himself to the scientific and practical lessons of that establishment, have been attested by those well acquainted with its discipline, and by the figure he has made in official examinations. He had exhibited a degree of proficiency that fairly entitled him to be rewarded with a Commission in the Artillery; but he was advised not to enter the regular service of the British Government, probably in consideration of the views of French political partisans, who looked upon him as *de jure* Emperor, and who had, upon his twenty-first birthday, formally renewed their expressions of allegiance to the heir of Napoleon III. It is scarcely worth while to inquire, what may have been the expectations or the wishes of the Prince himself, or how far his outward attitude, in this respect, may have been determined by a not unbecoming deference to the opinions of his elders, and especially to the example of his illustrious father, whose memory would be associated with the maintenance of his claim to rule over the French nation, as representative of the Bonaparte dynasty. The young Prince was certainly not deficient in courage of any kind; he had much spirit and love of enterprise, and was not averse to win his share of distinction in the world, but he does not seem to have been engrossed by visions of political ambition, such as haunted the youth of the late Emperor. It is doubtful whether he would ever have been tempted to risk any wild adventures like those of Strasbourg and Boulogne, or to solicit the votes of a democratic National Assembly, as in 1848, for the post of President of the Republic, with the possession of administrative power, and a stepping-stone to the Empire of 1852. This Prince might some day have been made Emperor by the contrivance of others, but would hardly, in any combination of circumstances, have raised himself to the throne by his own exertions. He was not the less favourably regarded, on that account, by the majority of our own countrymen, who have been averse to look forward to more French Revolutions, desiring a permanent and tranquil settlement of affairs in the government of that nation.

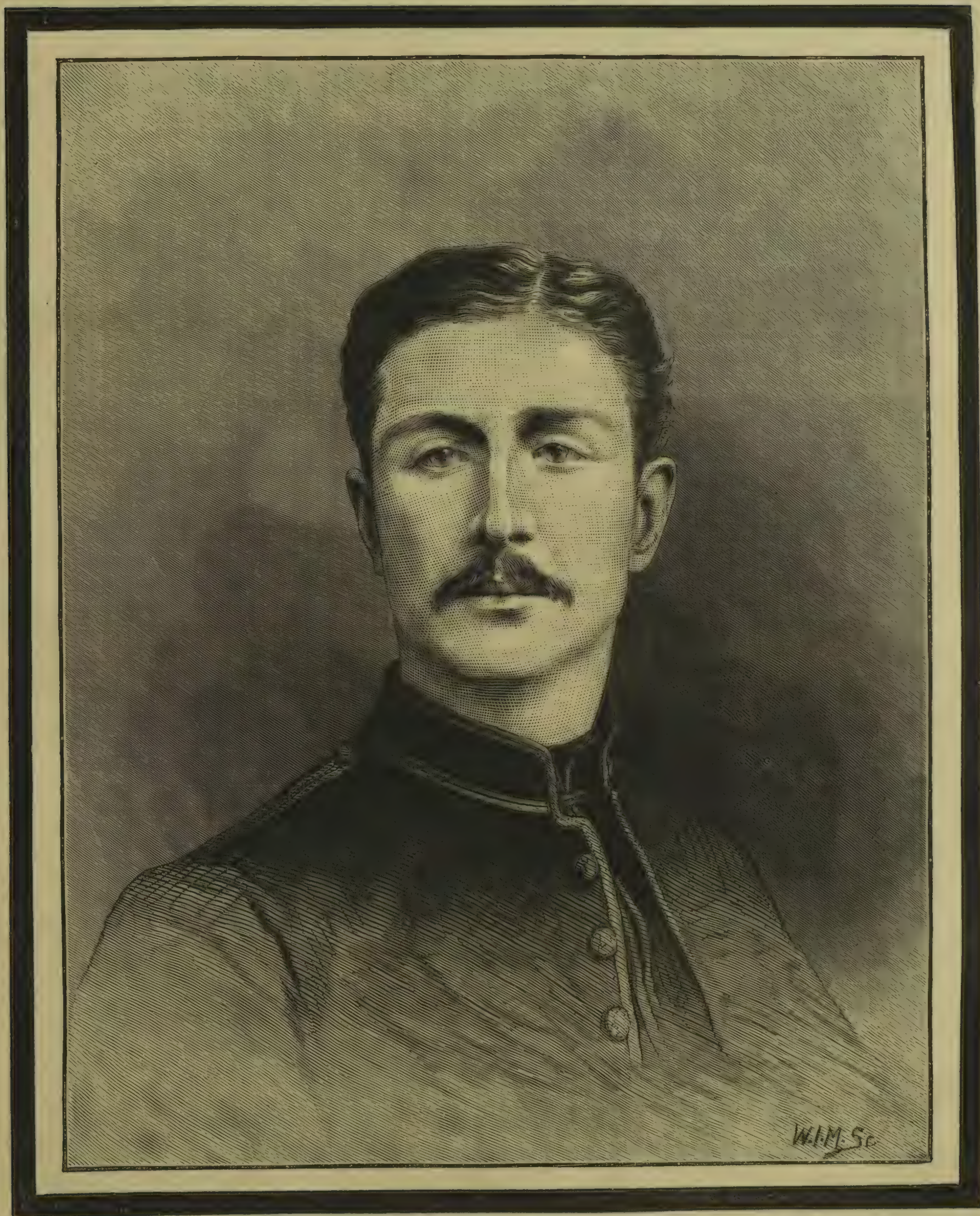
The Prince went through a two years' course of studies, as a gentleman cadet, in the Royal Military Academy, entering that institution on Nov. 18, 1872, and remaining till the close of 1874. His studies were continued without intermission, except for a short period, in January and February, 1873, when he was kept at home by the death of his father. He was prevented, by the same cause, from attending the periodical examination held about that time. He afterwards joined the first class of students preparing for the competitive examination to gain commissions in the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery. With this class he was associated during the remainder of his career at the Royal Military Academy. He was at first under a considerable disadvantage, from his imperfect knowledge of the English language, in which instruction was conveyed to the students. But he succeeded in overcoming this difficulty by his unremitting diligence and industry, and in every subsequent examination he obtained a higher place. The final result was, at the examination in February, 1875, that he stood seventh in a class of thirty-four, which entitled him to a commission either in the Royal Artillery or the Royal Engineers, if he had chosen to enter the British Army. The total number of marks he obtained in the general examination was 31,615; he passed sixth in mechanics and mathematics, seventh in fortifications and artillery, first in horsemanship, and fifth in gymnastics. The Governor of the Royal Military Academy, General Sir Lintorn Simmons, in his report to the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, stated that "the Prince Imperial, by his invariable punctuality and exactitude in the performance of his duties, by his perfect respect for authority and submission to discipline, has set an example which deserves honourable mention among his comrades of the commission class;" who are commended in high terms for their excellent conduct and sense of duty. We may also quote the remark of Dean Stanley, preaching in Westminster last Sunday morning, when he spoke of the late lamented Prince, of the circumstances of his life and death, and of the character he had earned during his residence among us. "We also know of him," said Dean Stanley, "as he passed as a student in our own renowned Academy at Woolwich, winning the friendship of his companions, and achieving his first honours without fear or favour in that branch of the profession which had attracted the studies of his father and his uncle. He, young as he was, has left a stainless name behind him, honoured and respected even by his adversaries. To his comrades; to you, English young men; to you, English boys, as I have been told by many who knew him best, to you, I say, he has left the best legacy possible—the example of a faithful and earnest friend, the example of a pure life and clean lips. To the country who had sheltered his fallen family he gave what he could, his service and his life. He won for himself the sympathy, he won for himself something at least of the soldier's glory, which in his case was so dear, without the dark shadow of slaughter and bloodshed." This was Dean Stanley's pulpit testimony last Sunday in favour of the Prince Imperial's brief yet distinguished career. With regard to his occupations at Woolwich, it may be added that he held the rank of Corporal in the Cadet Battalion there, and was highly commended, at the field-day manoeuvres on Feb. 16, 1875, for the manner in which he put the battalion through its manual and platoon exercise. One of the Portraits we have engraved represents

him in the full uniform of that corps; another shows him in undress uniform as a Woolwich Cadet.

The Prince left England four months ago to join the army in South Africa under command of Lord Chelmsford. His motive was probably no other than the natural inclination of a young man, who had been brought up with ideas of soldiership, to take part in some active field operations. He did not belong to the Army, and could not, therefore, expect to obtain any military rank. His position would be simply that of a volunteer, nominally placed on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and really the guest of Lord Chelmsford at headquarters. The two private letters of introduction with which he was furnished by the Duke of Cambridge on Feb. 25, the day before his departure from this country, were read in the House of Lords on Monday last. They may here be quoted as showing precisely the manner in which the young Prince was unofficially assisted to gratify his own personal desire. In writing to Lord Chelmsford, the Duke of Cambridge said of the Prince Imperial that "he is going out on his own account to see as much as he can of the coming campaign in Zululand. He is extremely anxious to go out and wanted to be employed in our army; but the Government did not consider that this could be sanctioned, but have sanctioned my writing to you and to Sir Bartle Frere to say that if you can show him kindness and render him assistance to see as much as he can with the columns in the field I hope you will do so. He is a fine young fellow, full of spirit and pluck, and having many old cadet friends in the Artillery, he will doubtless find no difficulty in getting on, and if you can help him in any other way, pray do so. My only anxiety on his account would be that he is too plucky and go-a-head." In the letter to Sir Bartle Frere his Royal Highness stated that the Prince was going out "to see as much as he can of the coming campaign in Zululand in the capacity of a spectator. He was anxious to serve in our army, having been a cadet at Woolwich; but the Government did not think that this could be sanctioned. But no objection is made to his going out on his own account, and I am permitted to introduce him to you and to Lord Chelmsford in the hope and with my personal request that you will give him every help in your power to enable him to see what he can. I have written to Chelmsford to the same effect. He is a charming young man, full of spirit and energy, speaking English admirably, and the more you see of him the more you will like him. He has many young friends in the Artillery, and so I doubt not with your and Chelmsford's kind assistance he will get on well enough." These letters plainly show that the Government and military authorities at home did not intend to accept the services of the Prince Imperial as a military officer. He was not to be placed under Lord Chelmsford's command, but was received by his Lordship simply as a visitor. Upon his arrival at Capetown, in the absence of Sir Bartle Frere, he was entertained by Lady Frere at Government House, but lost no time in going on to Natal. There he became the guest, at Pietermaritzburg, successively of Sir Bartle Frere and of Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henry Bulwer, till he reached the headquarters of General Lord Chelmsford, whom he first met at Durban on April 9. There are but scanty notices of what he did and experienced in the months of April and May; he was ill with a slight fever during two or three weeks of that time. In the latter part of May, being on the general staff, he was attached to the cavalry corps of Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., operating on the northern frontier of Zululand.

The following account of a reconnaissance in which the Prince Imperial took part, before the one in which he met his death, is taken from the *Natal Witness*, the correspondent of which was with Brigadier Wood's Flying Column:—

"May 16. "I returned this afternoon from a three days' patrol, in which little was done, little was seen, and many were disappointed. The force numbered about sixty of the Frontier Light Horse, under Captain D'Arcy and Lieutenant Blaine; forty of the Basutos, under Captain Cockerell and Lieutenants Henderson and Raw, and about eighty of Baker's Horse, the whole being under the direct command of Colonel Buller. This active commander was accompanied by the Prince Imperial, Lord W. Beresford, A.D.C. (who has already made himself familiar with the country), and Mr. Drummond. We first went to Conference Hill, where the tents of the 94th are now pitched; and a more uninteresting, bare, and stony spot to pitch tents on could not be discovered elsewhere outside the Kalahara. The forts are, it must be said, really good. They are firm, square, grim, and fixed. From Conference Hill we went afterwards to a farmer's house about five miles off, and here we bivouacked while our horses fed contentedly in the mealie-fields. At dawn next morning the troops took a slightly southerly course, crossing the Blood River and passing on to a hill from which one could see Rorke's Drift some four miles distant. The country from Conference Hill is open, and a good road might easily be made between the two camps. We off-saddled at a kraal where the Zulus had been overnight—in fact, a few of their number had been there that morning, but did not wait for us. I saw them making off up Sirayoo's Hill, just opposite, and they did not stop until they reached the top, when they took instant proceedings to call a gathering of the clan. The town-crier, on a grey horse, gave due notice to all the citizens living in kraals; and very soon we beheld, from our halting-place below, a respectable assembly of blackskins on the ridge above. The man on the grey horse acted as general as well as town-crier, and divided his forces judiciously. He posted his infantry on the left and the cavalry on the right of the pass. The infantry, I should say, numbered fifty, while the horsemen could only muster eight. Opposed to this army was Colonel Buller's Irregular Horse. Some of the young hands thought a bloody conflict was about to be fought out on the hill-side; the older hands calculated that the Zulus would disappear as soon as we moved upwards. The older hands were right. When Lieutenant Raw, who had been sent on ahead with six of his Basutos, reached the summit, he found himself in undisputed occupation of the field. After galloping about from point to point, the Prince espied a Zulu on a distant kopje, and made after him. Off went Lieutenant Raw and the six Basutos after the impatient Prince, and on came Baker's Horse in the wake of the Basutos. The kopje was reached in time for them to see a few scared Zulus making off across country, far down on the plains below. In the hope that one bullet out of fifty might find a billet in a black man's body, Baker's horse opened fire upon the flying specks beneath. There were no casualties. On our right was Isandhlwana, about us the valleys in which the Zulu army concealed themselves before making that terrible onslaught on the unsuspecting troops. Away on the left rose the flat-headed Mhlazatze. Round the base of the hill on which we were Colonel Buller noticed four large kraals, and at once decided upon burning them. Baker's Troop and the Frontier Light Horse went away down the north-west slope of the mountain, and burnt the kraals there, while Colonel Buller, with the Basutos, descended on the south-east slope, coming out upon a kraal where the Zulus had been recently engaged in shelling mealies. When the horses had had their fill these were destroyed, and



NAPOLEON EUGENE LOUIS, PRINCE IMPERIAL.

BORN AT PARIS, MARCH 16, 1856. KILLED IN ZULULAND, JUNE 1, 1879.

we proceeded to another kraal, where we were joined by the other mounted men. After this we proceeded homewards. The wind blew cold, most bitterly so; and for those who had no blankets there was no sleep that night. The Prince was among the forlorn and coverless ones, and he wandered up and down disconsolately. Next day nothing occurred. We breakfasted, we dined; we saw no Zulus, killed nothing; met with no accidents, and got into camp as quiet as you like. Those who know the Zulus say the patrol has done great good in burning the kraals, as such acts teach the natives that we mean to thoroughly suppress them. One thing has been ascertained, and that is that there are no Zulus in any number in the north-east corner of Zululand."

The fatal occurrence which we have now to deplore took place on the 1st inst., between four and six miles from the camp of Brigadier-General Wood at Itelezi, east of the Blood river, on the frontier of the Transvaal territory bordering Zululand. It seems that the Prince was there, apparently not under Brigadier Wood's command, but acting with the staff of General Newdigate, whose head-quarters were not far removed, and who was sending out reconnoitring parties in this direction. His Imperial Highness was associated with the Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant J. Brenton Carey, of the 98th Regiment, and was making his skill as a draughtsman available to furnish topographical sketches of the neighbouring positions. For this purpose, on the morning of June 1, his Imperial Highness rode out with Lieutenant Carey, and with an escort of six white men of Berrington's Horse and one Zulu guide, in order to survey and sketch the next proposed camping-ground, which was about eight miles distant. Their day's work had been undertaken, for the Intelligence Department, by orders of the Assistant-Quartermaster-General; but Lord Chelmsford, who was not then at the advanced head-quarters, did not know, as he says, that the Prince had been detailed for this particular duty. We have, as yet, no direct report of what happened from Lieutenant Carey, nor any despatch from his immediate commander relating to this affair; but the facts seem to be generally agreed upon. The party rode over the ground they had intended to survey, and it is believed that the Prince made some sketches; they came to a Zulu kraal, or village of huts, which seemed to be deserted and empty. It was two miles from the Inshallami mountain. Near this kraal, the name of which is Edutu, they halted for brief repose in a field of maize or "mealies," where they probably ate a hasty lunch or breakfast. The saddles were taken off their horses, and they were all quite at ease, not suspecting the near approach of their concealed foe through the tall stalks of the maize-plants. It is said that Lieutenant Carey first perceived a dark face grinning at them amidst the thick growth of corn, and that when he gave the alarm the Prince exclaimed, "I see them too." The whole party at once started to their feet, saddled their horses in great haste, and endeavoured to mount and ride away, not being able to guess the number of Zulus by whom they were surrounded. The enemy, or some of them at least, had muskets or rifles, with which they fired a volley close at hand; killing or wounding, as it seems, two of the troopers, who were afterwards found dead on the spot. The Zulus then rushed forth to attack them. The Prince attempted to mount his horse as the others did; but in so doing he took hold of the leather flap supporting the wallet attached to the saddle; this flap tore away in his hand. His foot slipped, and he fell, letting go the reins, so that the horse took fright and galloped away. The Prince ran after his horse; and, not being able to catch it, tried to escape on foot. There was a "donga" or gully in the field, two or three hundred yards distant. Towards this, in the meantime, Lieutenant Carey and the four mounted troopers who got off had ridden at full speed. Having crossed it, on emerging from the long corn or grass, Lieutenant Carey bethought himself of the Prince. He looked back, and saw the Prince's riderless horse, but not the Prince himself. This seems to have been the first knowledge that Lieutenant Carey had of what had happened to the Prince in attempting to mount with his companions. However, it did not appear to Lieutenant Carey, who had only one or two of the troopers with him, that he ought to return and look for the Prince or attempt a rescue. They all rode away towards the camp at Itelezi; but, on the way, they met Brigadier-General Wood and Colonel Buller, with an escort of three men, coming to look for them. Lieutenant Carey reported what had taken place, and the commanding officers went back to the camp, where orders were given for a strong patrol force to go out next morning and to recover the Prince's dead body if it could be found. Accordingly, on the 2nd inst., at an early hour, six troops of cavalry, under General Marshall, were conducted to the scene of this disaster. No Zulus were now met with, and it is stated that only twenty or thirty had been seen the day before. The body of the unfortunate Prince Imperial was found lying in the gully, a hundred and fifty yards from the Zulu kraal. It had been stripped naked and thrown in there; only a necklace was left, upon which were suspended a locket with medallion portraits and hair, and a scapulary, with an "Agnus Dei" or medal of the Virgin Mary, both of these probably the gifts of his mother. The Zulus had regarded them as magical charms or talismans, and had been deterred by superstitious fears from touching them. There were eighteen wounds on the Prince's body, none of them from bullets, but all from the stabbing assegai, or short spear, an illustration of which deadly weapon is shown in one of our Engravings. Two of the stabs had pierced his body quite through from the chest to the back; two had gone through the sides, and one had destroyed the right eye. The bodies of the two troopers of Berrington's Horse, likewise bearing marks of the assegai, were found at a few yards' distance. It only remained for General Marshall and the other British officers to remove the mangled remains of the unfortunate young Prince to the camp at Itelezi. A stretcher or bier was formed of blankets laid upon lances; and the corpse was laid upon this, after sending to the camp a message that it had been found, and that an ambulance should be provided to receive it. The bier was then lifted by the officers present who were highest in rank—General Marshall, Colonel Drury Lowe, R.A., Major Stewart, and several officers of the 17th Lancers. They carried it towards the camp, to meet the ambulance, in which it was deposited, and there was a funeral parade at the camp that afternoon. The ambulance containing the Prince's body was then sent to the rear, and the body was to be taken to Durban, for embarkation at that port, and for conveyance to England, probably on board H.M.S. Tenedos, which lay under orders to return home. This is all we have yet learnt of the sad affair in South Africa, which has caused such deep affliction at the English residence of the bereaved Empress, and so much general regret amongst the people of this country, as well as in France.

An incident of the Prince Imperial's visit to Scotland in the Autumn of last year is recalled by the circumstances above related. So far as our present information goes, it would appear that it was his failure to mount his horse that led to his death. Yet the Prince was not only a bold but a most skilful rider. This was illustrated in a remarkable manner when he was the guest, along with the Prince of Wales, of the Duke of Hamilton, in January, 1878. On the

Sunday on which the party at Hamilton Palace visited Merryton, for the purpose of inspecting the famous stud of Clydesdales belonging to Mr. Drew, the Prince Imperial leaped on the back of Lord Harry, a horse which had never been ridden before. The bystanders looked on with amazement, not unmingled with alarm, as he scampered round the yard, hardly knowing whether to admire or reprove the wildness of the feat.

THE EMPRESS, BEREAVED OF HER SON.

At Chiselhurst, on the morning of yesterday week, the sad news was not allowed to come suddenly and unexpectedly on the Empress. Precautions were taken to prevent the newspapers being sent to Camden Place, and the servants were enjoined, in case they heard anything, to keep their lips closed. Lord Sydney, who is the lord of the manor at Chiselhurst, arrived at Camden Place at ten o'clock, by special direction of the Queen, to break the news. The Empress, who had been looking forward to receiving a letter by this mail, could not at first believe the intelligence; but Lord Sydney had brought with him the official telegrams received at the War and Colonial Offices, and with these a message of condolence from Lady Frere. The Empress was greatly afflicted, but she bore her truly inexpressible grief with much fortitude. Lord Sydney was the bearer of expressions of condolence from the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Queen also telegraphed to the Empress, expressing her deep sorrow and her heartfelt sympathy. The Prince and Princess of Wales did the same. The members of the French Embassy, where many messages of condolence have been received from Paris and other places—some from prominent members of the Republic—transmitted expressions of the deepest sympathy. In the afternoon many visitors arrived from London. Most of them were French subjects, who called at the Lodge and left their cards. Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn came specially to represent the Prince of Wales, and at once drove to the house. There came also Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Lady Burdett-Coutts, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Belgian, Danish, and Swedish Ministers, Sir John and Lady Lubbock, Lord and Lady Abinger, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Duc de Frias, Prince Jacques Pignatelli d'Avignon, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Smith, Sir W. Knollys, Colonel Kingscote, M.P., the Duc de Marino, the Marquis de Caux, the Marquis de Griell, General de Bülow, Count de Sponneck, secretary to the Danish Legation, Count Steenbock, and others.

The Empress on Saturday afternoon recovered considerably, particularly after visits paid her by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Sutherland. Her Majesty's principal physician, Baron Corvisart, issued a bulletin on Saturday morning announcing that the Empress had slept a little during the night, but that depression arising from great grief continued. The visitors to Camden Place on Saturday were very numerous, amongst them being the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Turkish Ambassador, Mlle. Musurus, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi, the Portuguese Chargé-d'Affaires, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P. (Secretary for the Colonies), the Chargé-d'Affaires of Japan, the Portuguese Naval Attaché, the Secretaries of the Austrian and Portuguese Legations, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lady Inglis (sister of Lord Chelmsford), Lord and Lady Augustus Paget, Viscount Hinchinbrook, M.P., Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, Lady Foley, Lady Adeliza Manners, Lady Molesworth, Viscount Torrington, and General Sir Hastings Doyle.

By the first train on Sunday morning arrived M. Rouher and Madame Rouher, and Lord Sydney. The latter had been specially ordered by her Majesty to call on the Empress and inform the Queen of her condition. The noble Lord was soon after enabled to telegraph to her Majesty the news of the improvement in the Empress's health. The Empress directed that the room which the late Prince occupied should have a temporary altar erected in it, so that her Majesty might hear mass. The service was conducted by Monsignor Goddard, in the presence, besides the Empress, of the Duchess de Mouchy, Madame Breton Bourbaki, Madame d'Arcos, the Duc de Bassano, and Baron Corvisart. Though greatly affected, her Majesty displayed wonderful self-possession, and on the Duc de Bassano leading her to her apartment she observed to him, "I didn't think I could be so strong;" and Monsignor Goddard observed, "She bears her grief as a brave, noble, and Christian lady could only bear it." The father added that immense consolation had been derived by the Empress from the telegrams which had reached her from every part of the world. The Pope, through Cardinal Bonaparte, who is now in Rome, sent the Papal benediction and his condolence with the Empress in her great sorrow.

The visitors on Sunday were very numerous. Amongst those who entered their names were—Earl and Countess Tankerville, Earl and Countess Granville, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne; Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, Comptroller of the Navy, and Lady Stewart; Viscount Holmesdale, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., and Mrs. Childers, Lord and Lady Odo Russell, Earl and Countess Stanhope, General and Lady Emily Hankey, Lord and Lady Rendlesham, the Hon. A. Yorke (Equerry to Prince Leopold), the Marchioness of Tweeddale, and Lady Stanley of Alderley.

In the village of Chiselhurst all the tradesmen showed their respect for the Prince by closing their shutters on Saturday. The interior of the little Roman Catholic church in which are interred the remains of the late Emperor was draped in mourning, the walls being covered with black cloth. The altar was similarly draped, and on the cross was placed a wreath of immortelles. Here, at an early hour on Sunday morning, mass was said, and at the usual eleven o'clock service the church was crowded. The persons composing the congregation were without exception attired in deep mourning, and many of them had evidently travelled from distant places. The sacred edifice presented its ordinary appearance, save the fact that the chair and *prie-Dieu*, where the lamented young Prince used to kneel, were draped in black. For years past the Empress and her son have worshipped side by side, separated only by the vacant seat of him who was the husband of the one and the father of the other; and it is impossible to conceive the painful thoughts which must force themselves on the bereaved wife and mother, whenever she may next occupy her customary place in the church, and feel the absence of those who once filled the chairs beside her. At the conclusion of the mass, which had been celebrated by Father Weale, Monsignor Goddard ascended the pulpit, and delivered a short address touching the sad event on which the mind of every person present was dwelling. The reverend gentleman was visibly overcome by his emotion. He took for his text 1 Peter, chap. v., verses 6, 7, 8, "Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God, that He may exalt you in due time, casting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you," and, speaking with considerable feeling, said:—

"It will be easily understood by all this morning that my duty is to ask you to pray earnestly for the Prince and the

Empress—the dead son, the childless widow. The words of the Epistle from which the text is taken are wondrously appropriate—'be humble under the mighty hand of God, and cast your care on him, for he careth for you.' It is utterly impossible for me to tell you forcibly enough of the grief I feel in losing one so generous and so brave. We loved him so well that, as far as our judgment can go, he was so necessary for us. It seemed to us in our hearts that upon him rested the happiness of the country and glory to the Church of God. We trusted he would return to us; but God is wisdom, and His blow shows that no man is necessary. How unsearchable are His ways! The beloved Prince was taken away from us lest wickedness should guide his soul, but his lifeless remains will be brought here and laid beside his father's tomb. Previous to his starting I wrote him a letter, reminding him that it was the season when all true Catholics approached the altar, and did their duty to the Church, lest amidst the hurried preparations for his departure he should overlook this. The Prince had replied—and probably it was one of his last letters:—'My beloved Curé,—I thank you for the letter you have written; it proves to me all the love you bear me; but I am anxious that the hour of my departure should not make me forget my duties as a Christian. I will be present to-morrow, and receive for the last time the communion in the church of Chiselhurst, where I desire to be placed if I die.—Your most affectionate, Napoleon.' The next morning he came and did the solemn duties. He knelt at his father's tomb and kissed it, left the church, and went to the station—for the last time—but will be brought back here. We must pray for him; for although he was so good, so generous, and so wise—although he was a Christian in life, a Christian and a soldier in death—yet we must pray for him. He was taken so suddenly, and may, therefore, need our prayers. Let us, therefore, pray for him, earnestly and continuously—the only son of his mother, and she a widow. Her sorrow is too great. What is there left for her in this world but to die? All is lost! Pray for her. It will be a consolation for you to know that at half-past nine this morning I said mass at the house, and the Empress assisted. She is seeking consolation from above, and I ask that your prayers may be for comfort for the childless widow."

At the close of the service several of the congregation repaired to the Emperor's tomb, and spent some moments in devotion. There was another service in the afternoon, and mass celebrated in the chapel of Napoleon III.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE EMPRESS.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, and attended by Lieutenant-General Sir H. Ponsonby and the Marchioness of Ely, left Windsor Castle at five o'clock on Monday afternoon on a visit of condolence to the Empress Eugénie at Chiselhurst. The Royal party on quitting the palace drove to the Windsor Station of the South-Western Railway, where the special Great Western train used by her Majesty in her journeys to and from the metropolis and about the suburbs of London was stationed in readiness opposite the Queen's private waiting-room, near the Datchet-road. Her Majesty was in very deep mourning, and the Princess was in black, as were likewise the suite in attendance upon the Queen and Royal family. Colonel Campbell, deputy-chairman of the South-Western Railway, Mr. A. Guest, and Mr. Govatt, directors, and Mr. E. W. Verrinder, were present to receive the Queen. The train left the station at 5.5, and proceeded past Richmond to Waterloo Junction, where the control of the train was transferred to Mr. John Shaw, manager and secretary of the South-Eastern Railway. There was a large assemblage of spectators at Waterloo, who raised a ringing cheer as her Majesty passed slowly by the platform on to the Charing-cross section of the South-Eastern line, by which the Royal train proceeded on its way via London Bridge and New-cross. Chiselhurst was reached at ten minutes past six o'clock. Outside the railway station, and on the road leading to the villas and the common, the highway was lined with spectators, among whom the best of order prevailed, while opposite the door leading to the platform was an open carriage and four bays. Her Majesty, upon alighting from the saloon was received by Lord and Lady Sydney and Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, who were in attendance upon the platform. General Sir H. Ponsonby escorted the Queen, Princess, and Prince to their carriage, Lord Sydney preceding the Royal party in his brougham, and a few minutes later her Majesty, amidst the loyal salutations of the bystanders, drove from the station.

There was a large gathering of people about the entrance to Camden Place waiting to see the Queen arrive. Her Majesty was received by the Duke de Bassano and the Duchess de Mouchy. Too weak to descend from her own room, for she has eaten little food for the last few days, the Empress Eugénie received the Queen in her boudoir alone, and without Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, who remained in another room. Her Majesty stayed with the Empress for upwards of half an hour. That the interview was painful in the highest degree may well be imagined, as the Queen appeared deeply touched and affected. Towards the close of the visit, and just as the Queen was leaving, Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice proceeded to the chamber of mourning, where they remained for a few minutes before their departure from the mansion. Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess returned from Chiselhurst shortly after seven o'clock, nearly half an hour later than had been arranged, visibly affected by what had passed. The Queen appeared to be in the deepest grief and shedding tears as she entered the saloon, while Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were evidently also overcome by emotion. Her Majesty remained standing in the carriage weeping till the train quitted the platform at ten minutes past seven o'clock on the return journey. The train arrived at Windsor about eight o'clock, the Queen and Royal family driving at once to the Castle.

The remains of the late Prince Imperial, it is believed, will arrive in England in about three weeks' time. It is expected that the garrison of Woolwich, at which the late Prince received his military training, will furnish the troops who will undoubtedly attend the funeral; but, as the body can hardly reach England before the second week in July, and the last duty will probably be deferred until a week later, no orders have yet been given on the subject, nor any arrangements made for the interment. The funeral of the late Emperor was not attended with military honours, because his Majesty was residing in England simply as a private individual; but in the case of his ill-fated son it is felt that, although by law a foreign citizen, his connection with the British army, and the circumstance that he fell in the service of this nation, render it imperative that the honours invariably paid to a departed comrade shall not be omitted. The gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, amongst whom the Prince Imperial ranked as a distinguished senior, have a strong desire to attend his obsequies, and it is possible that they may head the procession and form the firing party. On its arrival in England the body will be taken direct to Chiselhurst, and it is understood that it will lie in state at Camden Place for at least one day before the burial.





ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 591.)

Mr. Clement, the proprietor of the *Observer*, gave a remarkable proof of his enterprising spirit when the Cato-street conspirators were tried. At that time newspapers were prohibited under a penalty of £500 from publishing reports of cases in the courts of law before they were concluded. Mr. Clement, seeing the universal interest excited by the trial, determined to publish a report without waiting for the verdict. He accordingly sent reporters to the court, and published the whole in the *Observer* before the verdict was given. This was a contempt of court for which he expected to have to pay, and though the penalty was duly inflicted it was never exacted. The *débat* attending this proceeding was of immense value to the *Observer*, and the sale of that number was so great that the proprietor could easily have paid the penalty of £500, and he would still have been a gainer.*

The Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), whose unhappy marriage with Caroline of Brunswick produced so much scandal and excitement in this country, had long been separated from his wife, who was residing abroad at the time her husband became King. Her Majesty announced her intention of returning to England; and, though the King's Ministers endeavoured to dissuade her from her purpose, she persisted in her resolution, and on June 6, 1820, she landed at Dover. Her journey through London was one long triumph, thousands of the people escorting her to her temporary residence and giving her the warmest possible welcome, for they looked upon her as an ill-used and persecuted woman. The question of omitting her name from the Liturgy had been debated in Parliament, and afterwards a "Bill of Pains and Penalties" was brought in, which was in effect placing the Queen upon her trial. Contemporary newspapers show what intense excitement filled the public mind upon this subject, and how the nation ranged itself on the side of the King or Queen—by far the greater number being for the latter. Nothing was talked of but the "Queen's trial," and the wrongs and indignities that had been heaped upon the head of an innocent woman.

On Aug. 16 the married ladies of the metropolis presented her Majesty with an address, and three days after the trial commenced, the defence being conducted by Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman. When the Queen attended the House of Lords large crowds accompanied her through the streets and manifested by their cries their sympathy for her cause. The Bill of Pains and Penalties was carried on a second reading by a majority of twenty-eight, but it sank on the third reading to a majority of nine, and was finally abandoned owing to the threatening attitude of the populace. Great rejoicings ensued, London was illuminated for three nights, and on Nov. 29 the Queen went in state to St. Paul's. On this occasion William Hone, who had distinguished himself as one of the Queen's champions, displayed a transparency at his house on Ludgate-hill, which was painted by George Cruikshank, and is engraved in Hone's collected pamphlets.

The *Observer*, having to some extent laid itself out for "illustrated news," the occasion of so much interest and excitement as the Queen's trial was not likely to pass unnoticed. Accordingly, we find in the number for Sept. 17, 1820, a large wood-cut entitled "A Faithful Representation of the Interior of the House of Lords as prepared for the Trial of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Caroline." This was published at the time the excitement was at the highest, and no doubt the eager public properly appreciated the enterprise of the conductors of the paper.

In 1821 the House of Commons contained many notable politicians and eminent men who afterwards became leaders and champions among the ranks of Whig and Tory. Amongst the most prominent were Canning, Brougham, Peel, and Palmerston. The question of Reform was becoming more and more pressing, and the House of Commons as then constituted was tottering to its fall. The conductors of the *Observer*, ever on the look-out for what would interest their readers, published on Jan. 21, 1821, two views of the interior of the House of Commons, one looking towards the Speaker's Chair, the other looking from it. In one the House is empty, but in the other most of the leading politicians of the day are introduced. The figures, however, are on too small a scale to be likenesses of the persons intended, but the reader is assisted by references showing the places occupied by the most prominent members of the House.

The national excitement about Queen Caroline's trial was dying out when the finest gentleman in Europe prepared for his coronation. On this occasion the *Observer* gave the lieges appropriate pictures of the august ceremony. The best draughtsmen and engravers on wood, then very few in number, were employed to prepare views of Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall during the coronation ceremony and the banquet which followed. The *Observer* of July 22, 1821, contains four engravings, which, considering the limited artistic means at command, are by no means discreditable to the management of the paper. On this occasion a double number was published, the price of which was fourteen pence, and the publisher evidently thought it was very cheap. He announced that he would keep the number on sale for ten days after publication, so that no one might be disappointed in getting a copy. All these engravings of the coronation of George IV. were done on what was then considered a large scale, though none of them exceed a half page of the *Illustrated London*

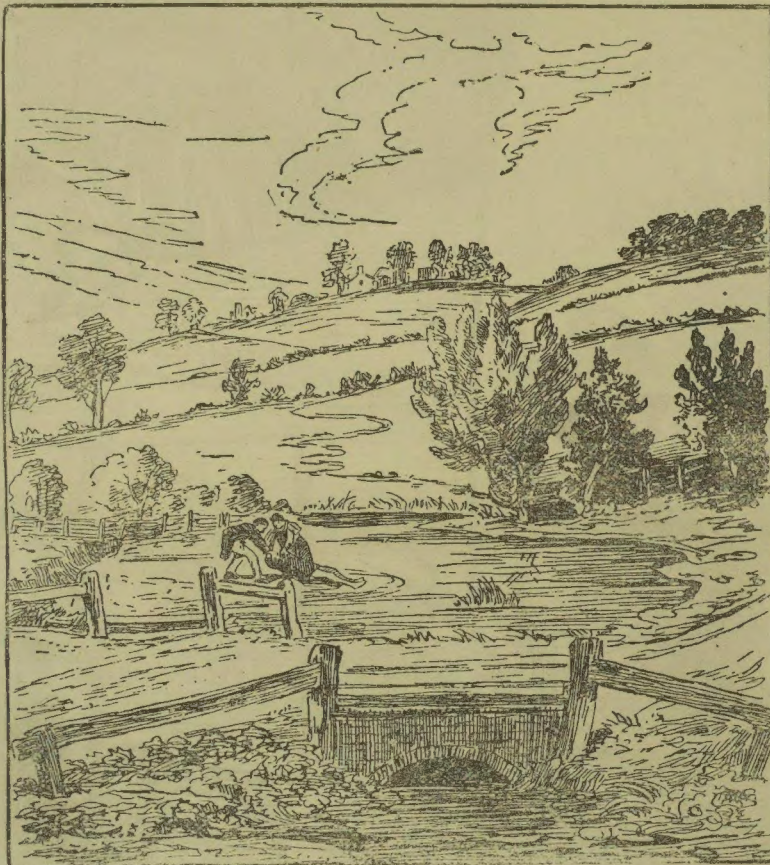
News, and were finished, as regards light and shade, according to the best ability of the artist.

The coronation number of the *Observer* produced a great sensation, and it had a very large sale. Nothing like it had ever been done before, and the public eagerly paid the double price for the sake of the engravings. Fourpence was paid for stamp duty on each sheet, amounting on the whole to £2000 paid to Government for stamp duty, exclusive of paper duty. The number consisted of two sheets, each of which had a sale of 60,000 copies. This was a very good stroke of business, and Mr. Clement had fair reason to congratulate himself on his successful enterprise. It prompted him to further efforts; but, unfortunately, he had not the wisdom to confine his energies to one channel, and what he gained by one speculation he lost by another. It was at this time he purchased the *Morning Chronicle* for £42,000; but, as I have before stated, this turned out a disastrous investment, and also injured for a time the otherwise successful *Observer*.

Soon after his coronation George IV. visited Ireland, and while on his way received the melancholy intelligence of the death of his consort, the unfortunate Queen Caroline, which, however, did not prevent his Majesty from continuing his journey. The *Observer* of Sept. 2, 1821, published "A correct View of his Majesty King George the Fourth landing from the Lightning Steam Packet, Capt. Skinner, on the Pier of the Harbour of Howth, on Sunday, the Twelfth of August, 1821." In describing this event the *Observer* spoke of it as the opening of a new era for Ireland, and of the highest importance both in a historical and political point of view.

In the following year the King went to Scotland; but, though the *Observer* published long and elaborate descriptions of his Majesty's visit, the occasion was not deemed worthy of illustration. The opportunity, however, must have been far richer than the visit to Ireland in affording subjects for sketches. It would have been curious to see what a contemporary "special artist" would have made of Sir Walter Scott; and posterity would have been glad to have had handed down to it the "varra effigies" of George IV. and Alderman Curtis in the kilt!

In 1823 the city of Cadiz, in Spain, was invested by the French, who took possession of the place on Oct. 3 in that year. The *Observer*, in its issue of Oct. 5, printed a plan



POND IN WHICH THE BODY OF MR. WEARE WAS FOUND.
From the "*Observer*," Nov. 10, 1823.

and view of Cadiz, the plan first appearing in the *Morning Chronicle* of the day before. The view of Cadiz is well engraved, in the manner of that day, by W. Hughes. The plan is also well done, and very complete.

Towards the end of 1823 a murder, unparalleled in the history of crime, excited immense public interest, and the *Observer* at once took up the case and described and illustrated it with a particularity and minuteness of detail that must have satisfied the most ardent sensationalist. The incidents of this remarkable crime have been long forgotten; but I will give a very brief outline of the story in connection with the engravings published on the occasion by the *Observer*.

Mr. William Weare was an attorney in Lyons Inn, who added to his legal practice the business of a bill-discounter, and enlivened the dullness of both pursuits by indulging occasionally in the excitement of gambling. He counted amongst his friends one Mr. John Thurtell, a notorious betting-man;

and it was to keep an appointment with this friend that he left his chambers in Lyons Inn on Friday, Oct. 24, 1823. The two friends had agreed to go on a short shooting excursion to a lonely cottage on the St. Albans road about fourteen miles from London. Thurtell was respectably connected, but had an evil reputation, he and his brother being then in hiding to avoid a charge of arson. Two other men were concerned in the murder, Hunt, a public singer, of doubtful character, and Probert, a spirit merchant, a fraudulent bankrupt, who lived at the cottage to which Thurtell and his friend were going. In the gambling transactions between Thurtell and Weare the former conceived himself to have been cheated of £300, and in revenge he determined to murder Weare, and by robbing him recoup himself as far as possible for his losses. The crime was coolly premeditated, and Hunt appears to have been an accessory before the fact, having arranged to meet Thurtell on the road and to assist in dispatching the victim. For this purpose the shooting excursion to Probert's cottage was planned, but owing to a mistake of Hunt's he did not join Thurtell as agreed, and the latter committed the murder alone.

It appeared by the disclosures afterwards made by Thurtell's two confederates that Thurtell had shot Weare while they were riding in a gig down a lane called Gill's-hill-lane, leading to the cottage where Probert lived. Weare jumped out of the gig, crying he would pay Thurtell all he owed him if he would only spare his life. Thurtell jumped out of the gig and ran after him. He got Weare down and cut his throat with a pen-knife, and then struck him on the head with a pistol. He then dragged the body through the hedge and left it there. The same night Thurtell and Hunt went out from Probert's cottage to bring the body away, but they found it too heavy. Probert and Thurtell then went and brought the body on the horse and put it in the fishpond with stones in the sack to keep it down. They afterwards removed the body from the fishpond and sunk it in a deep pond by the side of the Elstree road. The murder was discovered a few days afterwards; and Thurtell, Probert, and Hunt were tried at Hertford on Jan. 6, 1824. Probert was admitted King's evidence, and so escaped for that time, but he was afterwards hung at the Old Bailey for horse-stealing. Thurtell and Hunt were condemned to death, but only Thurtell was hung, Hunt being reprieved on the morning of execution, and transported for life. In those days prize-fighting was in much favour, and a great fight was coming off between Spring and Langham, two noted pugilists. To show the ruffianly and impudent character of Thurtell, it is related that he said, a few hours before his execution, "It is perhaps wrong in my situation; but I own I should like to read Pierce Egan's account of the great fight yesterday."

Some of the incidents of the trial were appalling: others ludicrous. The production of the weapon with which the murder was committed, stained and rusted with blood, made everyone shudder, except the prisoners. The oft-quoted reason for a man being respectable "because he kept a horse and shay" occurred during this trial; and when Probert's cook was asked whether the supper at Gill's Hill Cottage was postponed, she answered "No; it was pork."

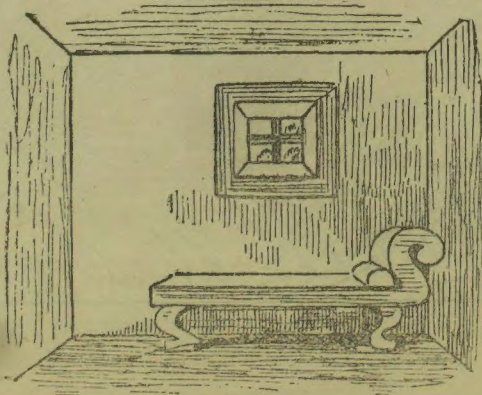
The murder of Mr. Weare was committed on Oct. 24, and discovered a few days afterwards. On Nov. 10 the *Observer* published five illustrations of the murder:—1. Probert's Cottage and garden. 2. The scene of the murder in Gill's Hill Lane. 3. The pond in which the body of Weare was found. 4. Front view (from the road) of Probert's Cottage. 5. The parlour and the couch on which Hunt slept. On Dec. 7 the *Observer* published a view of the interior of the Crown Court at Hertford at the moment the prisoners were brought up to plead; and, having found that the public had eagerly purchased the illustrations already issued, the editor announced the publication of two sheets with additional engravings on the occasion of the trial:—"The Trials of the prisoners at Hertford having been put off till Tuesday, Jan. 6, the publication of the intended Supplement of this Journal, containing the plates illustrative of the facts to be disclosed in the evidence, has been deferred till Sunday, January 11, on which day Two Sheets instead of one will be published. Booksellers, Postmasters, &c., are requested to give their orders through their respective Agents in London, as no papers whatever are on any occasion forwarded through the Publisher." Accordingly, at the appointed time two sheets came out, containing the cuts already enumerated together with three fresh ones, the latter being the stable yard of Probert's cottage with the murderers conveying the body by

the light of a lantern to the stable; a front view of the cottage, showing the murderers dragging the body to the pond; and a ground plan of the country round the scene of the murder. The conductors of the Journal appear to have had some misgivings as to the good taste of their proceedings, but were unable to resist the temptation of a large and profitable sale. The engravings are thus introduced to the reader:—"The unparalleled interest which has been created in the public mind by the mysterious circumstances attending the death of Mr. Weare has induced us, with a view to the gratification of our readers, to use every exertion in our power, not only to give a faithful and copious Report of the Trial of the persons charged with this most foul and atrocious deed, but, with the assistance of competent Artists, to obtain such Plates as appear to us best calculated to illustrate the detail of circumstances disclosed in the evidence before the jury. "We are aware that by some these illustrations will be condemned as inconsistent with good taste; and we are ready to acknowledge that on all occasions their adoption would be extremely injudicious. In a case, however, where the feelings and the curiosity of the public have been so much excited, and where so singular and ardent an avidity has been displayed to obtain every possible light upon a subject so interesting, we trust that those who may entertain, perhaps, a well-founded objection to our plan will, for a moment, grant us their indulgence, and permit us to meet the wishes of persons who may not be so fastidious as themselves. The strongest argument which we can adduce in favour of the continued pursuit of this plan—is the fact, that of three of the plates which we now feel it necessary to republish, many thousand impressions have been already sold, and yet the number, though high, has been insufficient to supply the continued demand. The necessity imposed on us, however, for breaking up our forms, forced us to refer the recent applicants to the present publication, which will be found to contain the most minute and correct particulars of everything connected with this extraordinary affair."

Then follows a long and minute description of all the plates, when it is stated, "For the sake of effect the artist has given all the views as they would appear in daylight; but, with the exception of Plate II. (finding the body of Weare in the pond), the scenes ought to have been represented as at night."

(To be continued.)

M. J.



THE COUCH ON WHICH HUNT SLEPT AT GILL'S HILL COTTAGE.

From the "*Observer*," Nov. 10, 1823.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. SIR T. A. LARCOM, BART.

The Right Honourable Sir Thomas Aiskew Larcom, Bart., of Heathfield, Fareham, Hants, P.C., K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., died at Heathfield, on the 15th inst. Sir Thomas was born, April 22, 1801, the second son of Captain Joseph Larcom, a distinguished naval officer, by Ann, his wife, daughter of William Hollis, Esq., of Alverstoke, and was descended from a family formerly settled at Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight. He was educated at the Military Academy, Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1820, and became Captain in 1840, Major in 1849, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854, Colonel in 1857, and Major-General in 1858. From 1828 to 1846 he was in charge of the Ordnance Survey Office, Dublin; and in the latter year he was made a Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland. In 1853 Sir Thomas was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, which office he filled with great ability and great public advantage till 1868, when, on his retirement, he was created a Baronet and sworn of the Privy Council. Previously he had been made a C.B. in 1858 and a K.C.B. in 1860. During his lengthened career in the public service Sir Thomas Larcom gained universal esteem amongst all classes. His official proceedings were marked by strict impartiality, and evidenced the highest administrative capacity. He married, March 1, 1840, Georgina, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir George D'Aguilar, K.C.B., and had four sons and one daughter. Of the former the two elder, George, Political Agent at Jungeera, near Bombay, died in 1878, and Thomas Henry, Commander R.N., died in 1877; the third is now Sir Charles Larcom, second Baronet, Captain R.A., and the youngest, Arthur, is Secretary in the diplomatic service. Sir Thomas's only daughter, Georgina Frances, is wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward St. John Griffiths.

SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, BART.

Sir Donald Campbell, third Baronet, of Dunstaffnage, in the county of Argyle, died on the 8th inst. at Aix les Bains. He was born Oct. 5, 1829, the second son of Sir Donald Campbell, who was created a Baronet in 1836, by Caroline Eliza, his wife, second daughter of Sir W. Plomer, of Snaresbrook, Essex, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his brother's death, Aug. 13, 1863. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Argyleshire, and was hereditary Captain of Dunstaffnage Castle. The Campbells of Dunstaffnage descend from Colin, first Earl of Argyle, and have for centuries possessed the family estate. Sir Donald married, Nov. 11, 1862, Eliza Mary Charlotte, only daughter of William Moore, Esq., of Grimeshill, Westmorland, which lady died May 4, 1877, and had an only daughter, who died an infant. He had two younger brothers, who predeceased him, and the baronetcy is consequently extinct.

MR. SANDFORD, OF REEVES HALL.

George Montagu Warren Sandford, Esq., of Reeves Hall, Essex, M.A., J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P., died on the 19th inst., aged fifty-seven. He was the only son of George Peacocke, Esq., of Moulton Park, in the county of Northampton, by his second wife, Jemima, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Montague Durnford, and succeeded his uncle, General Sir Marmaduke Warren Peacocke, K.C.H., K.T.S., of Reeves Hall. Mr. Sandford was descended paternally from the Peacockes of Grange and Bartie, in the county of Clare, and through his grandmother (who was heiress), from the Sandfords of Sandford Court, and he assumed by Royal license, in 1866, the surname of Sandford in lieu of his patronymic. He was educated at Eton, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1846. From July, 1852, to June, 1853, he sat in Parliament for Harwich, and he subsequently three times sat for Maldon—viz., from 1854 to 1857, from 1859 to 1868, and from 1874 till last year. Mr. Sandford married, April 15, 1858, Augusta Mary, daughter of Algernon Frederick Greville, Esq., and leaves one son and four daughters.

MR. FARRER OF INGLEBOROUGH.

James Farrer, Esq., of Ingleborough, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P., for South Durham, died on the 13th inst., in his sixty-eighth year. He was the eldest son of James William Farrer, Esq., of Ingleborough, Master in Chancery, whom he succeeded in 1863. His mother was Henrietta Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., of Blagdon, Northumberland, and relief of the Hon. John Scott (eldest son of Lord Chancellor the Earl of Eldon), by whom she was mother of John, second Earl of Eldon, and grandmother of the present Earl. Mr. Farrer was educated at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford. He sat in Parliament for South Durham from 1847 to 1857, and from 1859 to 1865. He died unmarried, and is succeeded by his next brother, the Rev. Thomas Farrer, Vicar of Addington, Surrey.

GENERAL W. F. FORSTER.

General William Frederick Forster, K.H., for several years Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, died, aged eighty, on the 8th inst., at his residence in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair. He entered the Army June 10, 1813, just before the close of the Peninsular War, served with the Scots Fusiliers before Bayonne in 1814, and joined the Brigade of Guards in Paris in 1815. He attained the rank of Captain June 26, 1817, Major Feb. 18, 1826, Lieutenant-Colonel Nov. 23, 1841, Major-General Oct. 26, 1858, and full General Jan. 6, 1874. He held in succession many staff appointments, and was made Colonel of the 81st Foot Feb. 12, 1863.

MR. R. A. EARLE.

Ralph Anstruther Earle, Esq., formerly M.P., died recently at Soden, Nassau, in his forty-fifth year. He was the youngest surviving son of Charles Earle, Esq., by Emily, his wife, daughter of James Primrose Maxwell, Esq., of the Maxwells of Tubbendens, and was of the same family as the late Sir Hardman Earle of Allerton Tower.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Hon. Philip Anstie Smith, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, on May 1, at Accra.

Admiral George Cornish Gambier, on the 18th inst., at Great Berkhamstead, Herts, aged eighty-four.

William Hatton, Esq., J.P. of the county of Stafford, on the 11th inst., at Neachley, Shropshire, aged fifty-five.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Baptist Granville Close, half-pay, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, at Bournemouth, on the 31st ult. He entered the Army in 1846, and retired in 1866.

James Redmond Barry, Esq., J.P., on the 17th inst., at Glandore House, in the county of Cork, aged ninety. He was the son of James Barry, Esq., of Donoughmore, in the county

of Cork, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Farrell, Esq., of Burren, in the county of Cork. Mr. Barry, who was descended from an old Catholic family, claimed the Viscounty of Buttevant before the House of Lords in 1825, but his right was not established. For a long period he held the office of Commissioner of Irish Fisheries. He married, 1819, Anne, daughter of Bartholomew Foley, Esq., and widow of John Stack, Esq., and leaves one unmarried daughter and one son, Captain William FitzJames Barry, Magistrate, Mullingar.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

Toz (Manchester).—Such dual moves as that which occurs in the solution of No. 1842 are unavoidable in a composition of the kind; and, where they do not affect the conception embodied in the problem, we are disposed to regard them with indifference. We are very glad to receive your opinions of the problems published by us. W. H. T. (Yokohama).—The problem, we regret to say, can be solved by 1. Kt to B 3rd (ch), K to B 4th (ch); 2. Q to Q 5th (ch), K to Kt 5th; 3. Q to Kt 1 (ch), K moves; 4. Q or Kt mates. Your own solution is excellent, and original in conception.

H. B. (Highgate).—Your solution of No. 1841 was acknowledged.

G. F. (Piccadilly).—The authorship of the "Letters on Chess" is attributed to the late Mr. Lewis. The chief merit of the book consists in the description of the works of the earliest writers upon the theory of the game.

J. J. W. (Jamaica-road).—Thanks; the problems shall receive early attention.

A. M. (King's-cross).—A piece cannot be moved while "pinned," but it is not therefore deprived of either its defensive or checking power. In the position submitted, Black, if he has the move, can mate by Q to Kt 5th or Q to K 8th.

A. S. (Manchester).—The game is very acceptable. If you have any played on even terms we shall be glad to receive them.

S. P. M. (In the position received from you mate cannot be effected in the way you propose. The Rook cannot be played from Q R sq to K R 2nd on the third move; and, if that move were possible, the adverse King could capture the checking piece.)

One Who, &c.—If you desire your communications to receive any attention they must be accompanied by your name and address. In the meanwhile, do not let so ridiculously conceived as to suppose that nearly one hundred solvers are wrong and that you alone are right.

J. A. (Calcutta).—The correction of your No. 6 is noted.

W. de P. C. (Jersey).—Your question is answered in the solution published below.

L. S. (Berkeley-square).—(1) Mr. Gossip's "Theory of the Chess Openings" is the latest and the best work upon the subject now before the public. (2) The "Chessplayers' Chronicle," Dean and Son, Fleet-street. (3) La Bourdonnais never wrote a book upon the openings.

Curious (Brompton).—In Problem No. 1839 the answer to 1. Q to Q R 8th is 1. B to Q R 5th, after which Black cannot be mated on the third move.

A. de R. (Paris).—No copy of the *Revue* has come to hand during the past two weeks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1841 received from Emile Frau, H. Benthall, W. Byres, R. Böhm, Jun., and Toz.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1842 received from Emile Frau, R. H. Brooks, W. M. Curtis, J. de Honsteyn, Toz, S. P. Macartney, W. J. O. B., Ireleth, and Julia Short.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1843 received from C. S. Cox, A. T. Ridding, G. Foshbrooke, R. P. Harrison, D. Templeton, C. S. (s. s. Biela), S. Farrant, R. H. Brooks, Nodrog, L. Sharswood, Alpha, R. Ingersoll, L. Nathan, N. Cator, Norman Rumbelow, R. Jessop, N. Warner, W. de P. Crousz, G. L. Mayne, H. Benthall, Elsie, W. M. Curtis, Frances R., W. Byres, R. H. Brewster, Copiapino, B. L. Dyke, J. W. W., M. O'Halloran, H. Britten, An Old Hand, J. de Honsteyn, Helen Lee, East Marten, W. Warren, G. Govett, Lulu, R. Arnold, Home (Leeds), H. Barrett, Toz, T. Harrington, S. P. Macartney, D. W. Kell, E. P. Vulliamy, T. Greenbank, W. S. B., F. R. Jeffrey, R. H. N. B., G. H. V., E. H. H. V., Nellie Bolton, C. G. Ellison, W. Scott, Hereward, W. Leeson, Julia Short, Cant, Ireleth, Alfyn, R. F. N. Banks, Staunton, W. S. Leest, and S. R. of Leeds.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1842.

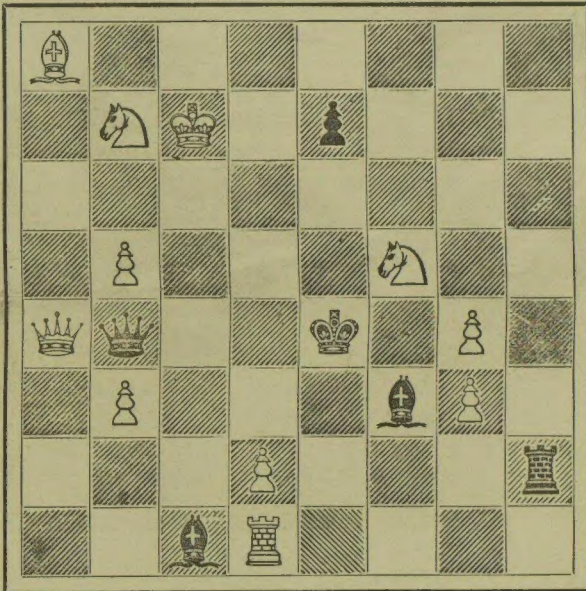
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to B 2nd	K to K 5th*	3. B to Q 4th	K takes B
2. P to Kt 4th	P to Q 4th	4. Q mates.	

* If Black play 1. P to Q 4th, then 2. B to B 7th (ch), K to Q 5th; 3. Q to B 2nd (ch), and mates next move; and if in the main variation he plays 2. K to K 4th, then 3. K to Q 3rd, &c.

PROBLEM NO. 1845.

By J. P. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN NORWICH.

A Game played recently between Mr. J. O. HOWARD TAYLOR and another AMATEUR.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P
5. P to K B 3rd	B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
7. Castles	P takes P
8. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd
9. P to K 5th	Q to Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2nd
11. Kt to K 2nd	P to Kt 4th
12. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd
13. Q to Kt 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd
14. B to K B 4th	

Down to this point the moves on both sides are probably the best that can be adopted in the variation of the "Evans," which is happily described as the "compromised" defence. The "Handbuch," however, recommends 14. Kt to B 4th, although the move in the text seems to be at least as good.

14. P to K R 3rd
We should have preferred to capture the Bishop at once.

15. Q R to B sq
16. K R to Q sq
17. Q to Kt sq

If he had now taken the Bishop with Knight, White might have obtained a fine attack at the sacrifice of a piece by—
18. Kt takes Kt
19. Kt to Kt 6th
20. B takes P (ch)
21. P to K 5th, &c.

18. B to K 4th
19. P to K R 3rd

20. K Kt to Q 4th
21. B takes B (ch)
22. Kt takes Kt
23. Kt to Q Kt 3rd
24. B to K 3rd
25. B to B 5th

White steadily pursues his purpose of getting the R to Q 6th, and it is therefore necessary to shut out the adverse Bishop.

25. Kt takes B (ch)
26. Kt takes B (ch)
27. R to Q 6th

At last!
27. Q to R 4th

If he had taken the Rook with Pawn he would have been mated in five moves—
ex. gr.—
27. Kt takes P (dis. ch)
28. Q takes P (ch)
29. Kt to Q Kt 3rd
30. Kt to R 8th (ch)
31. Q to R 5th (ch)
32. Q to R 8th. Mate.

28. R takes Q R P
29. Q to Kt 4th
30. R to R 8th (ch)
31. Q to R 5th (ch)
32. Q to R 7th. Mate.

As announced in our last Issue, the match between Messrs. Mason and Potter was begun at the City Club on Monday, the 16th inst. The first game, in which Mr. Mason had the move, resulted in a draw, after a struggle of four hours' duration. Another game has been played since, and that was also drawn, the score now standing—Potter, 0; Mason, 0; drawn, 2.

A correspondent residing in New York informs us that a match between Messrs. Delmar and Loyd of that city has been won by the former gentleman, with a score of five to one, and one game drawn.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 24, 1865) of Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, late of No. 148, Piccadilly, of Gunnersbury Park, and of New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, who died on the 3rd inst., was proved on the 21st inst. by Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, Bart., and Alfred Charles de Rothschild, the two elder sons of the deceased, and the surviving executors named therein, the personal estate being sworn under £2,700,000. The testator leaves to his wife, the Baroness Charlotte de Rothschild, £100,000 and £25,000 per annum for life; and he wishes "his good wife to give £10,000 among Jewish charities and £5000 among Christian charities, the money not to be invested, but to be spent for some immediate benefit or improvement;" he also leaves her his house in Piccadilly, and the one at Gunnersbury, with the pictures, furniture, plate, and everything in them for life; at her decease, the Piccadilly house is given to his son Nathaniel, and the pictures, furniture, and effects therein are made heirlooms; upon trust for his daughters, Leonora and Evelina, he leaves £100,000 each, to be paid ten years after his death, and a further sum of £50,000 each, to be paid five years after the death of his wife. All the residue of his property, landed and personal, is to be divided between his three sons, Nathaniel, Alfred, and Leopold.

The will with three codicils of the late George Hadfield, Esq., formerly M.P. for Sheffield, was proved on the 18th inst., in the district registry of the Court of Probate at Manchester, by Henry Browne, Esq., M.D., one of the executors named. The personality was sworn under £250,000. After various specific legacies of no great amount, the testator has endeavoured to divide his property, both real and personal, equally amongst his children or their representatives.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1873) with a codicil (dated April 18, 1874) of Mr. Edward Challinor, late of Tunstall, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer, who died on April 16 last, was proved on the 17th inst. by William Challinor, Joseph Challinor, and Charles Challinor, the nephews, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves his share as one of the partners in the Glebe Colliery to his said nephews, William and Joseph; to his nieces, Mrs. Mary Lewthwaite, Mrs. Olivia Purchas, and Miss Sarah Rosamond Challinor, £5000 each; and some other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his five nephews, William, Joseph, Charles, Edward, and Henry Challinor (both the latter of whom, however, are since deceased), and the children of such of them as shall be dead.

The will (dated April 29, 1864) of Mr. William Ord, late of Sunderland, banker, who died on April 29 last at No. 4, The Esplanade, Bishopwearmouth, was proved on the 24th ult. by William Ord, the son, and Henry Moon Ord, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his wife a pecuniary legacy of £500 and two houses at Bishopwearmouth, with his furniture and effects, and an annuity of £400 for life; at her death the said houses and furniture are to revert to his son. Subject to the foregoing, the testator gives all his real and personal estate to his said son and to his daughter, Mrs. Ellenor Matteson.

The will (dated May 5, 1876) of Mr. Thomas Eccles, late of Torquay, Devon, who died on April 12 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Alexander Eccles, Thomas Mitchell Eccles, and Eccles Shorrocks Eccles, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Jane Eccles, all his furniture and effects, a pecuniary legacy of £100, and £1000 per annum for life; to his two daughters, Elizabeth Jane and Ruth, £300 per annum each during his wife's lifetime. The residue of his property is to accumulate until his wife's death, when the whole is to be divided between his children then living and the children of such as may be then dead.

The will (dated July 28, 1873) of Captain John Chidley Coote, formerly of Farmleigh, Castleknock, in the county of Dublin, and late of No. 5, Hereford-gardens, Park-lane, has just been proved by Mrs. Margaret Mary Pole Coote, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all the property, real and personal, which he may die possessed of to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated July 14, 1873) with a codicil (dated May 16, 1876) of Mrs. Georgina Vere Gosling, late of Botley's Park, near Chertsey, and of No. 21, Portland-place, who died on April 24 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Herbert Gosling and George Gosling, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. Among other legacies the testatrix gives £100 each to the Middlesex Hospital and to St. George's Hospital, free of duty. The residue of her estate is to be divided between her six daughters.

The will (dated April 4, 1877) of the Rev. Alfred Hadfield, formerly of Silverdale, Lancashire, but late of No. 35, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, who died on April 21 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Anne Eliza Hadfield, the widow, Charles Alfred Hadfield, the son, and William Orford, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives to his wife his household furniture and effects, £200, and an annuity of £600, to be reduced in the event of her remarrying; to Mr. Orford, £100; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his son and daughter.

The will (dated June 22, 1876) of Mr. Charles James Bird, formerly of the Madras Civil Service, but late of Little Hatherley, near Cheltenham, who died on April 21 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Emily Honor Bird, the widow, and Edward Sumner Bird and Harry Bird, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator's testamentary dispositions are confined to his wife and children.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1878) with a codicil (dated Nov. 15 following) of Sir Charles Fitzgerald Rushout Rushout, Bart., late of Sezincot, Gloucestershire, who died on the 22nd ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Algernon St. George W. R. Rushout, the brother, and the Hon. George Sholto G. D. Pennant, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. There are specific bequests to testator's brother, sister, and brother-in-law, and the other provisions of the will are in favour of his wife and children.

The will (dated July 3, 1875) with a codicil (dated Jan. 13, 1879) of the Hon. Mrs. Alice Louisa Wentworth Fitzwilliam, late of Milton, near Peterborough, who died on Jan. 14 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by the Hon. William Henry Wentworth Fitzwilliam and the Hon. Francis Charles Bridgman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths £10,000 to be laid out in the purchase of land and settled on her son, George Charles, and there are some specific legacies; the residue is to be divided between her two daughters, Alice Mary and Maud.

The Dinas Isha Pit, Rhondda Valley, exploded yesterday week. Two hundred and fifty persons are employed at the colliery. By dint of much exertion all came out alive, but many suffered from after-damp. Three men were severely burnt, and one horse was killed.

CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH OF THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.



AT THE AGE OF TWO AND A HALF, ON A TOY HORSE.
REPRINTED FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF AUG. 28, 1858.



IN HIS FOURTH YEAR, A GRENADIER OF THE GUARD.
REPRINTED FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF SEPT. 3, 1859.



AGED EIGHTEEN, A CADET OF WOOLWICH.
REPRINTED FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF MARCH 5, 1876.



AN ASSEGAI, THE WEAPON WHICH SLEW THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.